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A plan pointed out for Britain's availing herſelf of the revolt in New Spain.

From Abbé Reynal.

THE Jeſuits of Paraguay, who were well acquainted with the ſources of diviſion, have been warned by the miſchief their ſociety has ſometimes done in Europe, and have exerted themſelves to promote the real happineſs of America. They have united both powers into one, making every thing ſubordinate to religion; which gave them the entire diſpoſal of the thoughts, affections, and faculties of their converts. The queſtion is, whether they did it for their own ſakes, or for the ſake of their ſubjects?

The readineſs with which theſe miſſionaries, on their being diſmiſſed by the court of Madrid, evacuated an empire which they could eaſily have defended, has juſtified them, in the opinion of a great part of the public, from the imputation of ambition, which their enemies have laid to their charge, and ſpread throughout all Europe. But philoſophy, which ſees with other eyes than the vulgar, will not give a determinate judgement concerning theſe lawgivers, till the behaviour of the inhabitants of Paraguay decides for or againſt them. If thoſe nations ſubmit to Spain, which has no right or force to oppoſe againſt them, it will be ſaid, that the Jeſuits had taken more pains to inſpire men with notions of obedience, than to ſet them right as to the principles of natural equity, which thoſe ſavages

ſavages were ſo much inclined to adopt; and that by bending them to ſubmiſſion by ignorance, they only made them happier at firſt, in order to make them one day the tools of arbitrary will. But if theſe people, armed and diſciplined as they are, ſhould repulſe the barbarous oppreſſors of their country; if they ſhould avenge thoſe immenſe regions of all the blood that Spain has ſhed; philoſophers will then ſay, the Jeſuits have laboured for the happineſs of mankind, with the diſintereſted ſpirit of virtue; that they have ruled over the inhabitants of Paraguay only to inſtruct them; that whilſt they gave them a religion, they left them the fundamental notions of juſtice, which are the firſt precepts of true religion; and that they have chiefly engraved on their minds that principle of all lawful and durable ſociety, That it is a crime for men collected together, to conſent to a form of government, which, by abridging them of the liberty of diſpoſing of their own fate, may one day make it their duty to commit crimes. Thus the tranquillity of Spaniſh America depends on the opinions eſtabliſhed in Paraguay.

Independent of this danger, which may be conſidered as a domeſtic concern, Spaniſh America always ſtands expoſed to foreign invaſions, eſpecially from the South ſea. It was long thought to be ſecure on that ſide, conſidering the diſtance, and the hazards of that navigation, and how little thoſe ſeas are known. The Dutch, who did not think this coaſt of America ſo inacceſſible, ſent a ſmall ſquadron thither in 1643; which eaſily took Baldivia, the chief port of Chili, and the key to thoſe peaceful ſeas. They already poſſeſſed in imagination the treaſures of thoſe rich provinces, when want and ſickneſs began to ſhake their hopes. The death of their chief increaſed their uneaſineſs; and the troops that were ſent againſt them from Peru, completely diſconcerted them. Their reſolution forſook them at that diſtance from home; and the fear of falling into the hands of a nation, whoſe hatred they had ſo often experienced, determined them to embark again. If they had had more perſeverance, they might probably have held out till the arrival of the ſuccours that would have been ſent from the Zuyder-zee, when their firſt ſucceſs came to be known.

The French were of this opinion, when, in 1698, they formed a ſettlement in the ſtreights of Magellan, and on that part of the coaſt of Chili which had been neglected by the Spaniards. This ſcheme was approved by Lewis XIV. who gave it the ſanction of public authority. The cloſe connections which he ſoon after entered into with the maſters of America, prevented the execution of a project which was more extenſive than it appeared to be.

The Engliſh had not waited for the example ſet them by Holland and France, to turn their attention to the South ſea. They were tempted by the mines as early as the year year 1624; but the weakneſs of the prince who then governed them, proved the ruin of a conſiderable aſſociation formed for this great purpoſe. Charles II. reſumed this brilliant ſcheme, and ſent Sir John Narborough to reconnoitre thoſe latitudes that were ſo little known, and to endeavour to open ſome communication with the nations of Chili. That monarch was ſo impatient to know the ſucceſs of the expedition, that when he was informed of the return of his admiral to the Downs, he got into his barge, and went to meet him at Graveſend. Though this firſt attempt had been of no ſervice, the miniſtry were not diſcouraged. They erected the South-ſea company in 1710; who found it more convenient, or perhaps more humane, to procure the treaſures of thoſe parts by trade than by conqueſt. They were quietly enriching themſelves, when a bloody war changed the ſituation of things. A ſquadron was ſent to the South ſeas, under the command of Anſon, who would probably have executed the terrible operations contained in his inſtructions, had it not been for the misfortunes that befel his ſquadron, which, from wrong meaſures at firſt ſetting out, was forced to double Cape Horn at a ſeaſon when it is almoſt impracticable. Since the year 1764, England is quietly trying for a ſettlement in the South ſeas. The Engliſh admirals have already diſcovered ſeveral populous iſlands. Time will ſhew what uſe they may be of, and how far they may be ſerviceable towards bringing on ſome revolution.

Theſe are very ſlow ſteps for ambition. But if the noble and lawful deſire of delivering half the continent of America from the Spaniſh yoke, and an emulation to ſhare its riches by fair trade and induſtry;

induſtry; if ſuch exalted views ſhould animate a nation, it would be an eaſy matter, by purſuing the plan laid down for Anſon, to rob Spain, at one ſtroke, of all her American poſſeſſions beyond the ſouthern tropic. Twelve men of war, ſent from Europe, with three or four thouſand troops, might ſafely undertake it. They would firſt get refreſhments in the Brazils, at Rio Janeiro, at St Catherine's, and at all the Portugueſe ſettlements, which are nearly concerned in the humbling of the Spaniards. If, afterwards, theſe ſhips ſhould want to refit, they might ſafely put in on the uninhabited and uninhabitable coaſt of Patagonia, at Port Deſire, or at St Julian. They would double Cape Horn in December and January, when thoſe ſeas are not more ſtormy than others. If they ſhould chance to ſeparate, they would meet at the deſert iſland of Socoro, and then fall upon Baldivia.

This place is not ſo formidable as it appears. The fortifications indeed are conſiderable, but they are out of repair. There are a hundred pieces of cannon, but few have carriages fit for uſe. They are never provided with ſtores or ammunition to ſtand a ſiege. If an attentive adminiſtration, a thing unknown in that country, ſhould remedy theſe diſorders, the reſiſtance would not be much more obſtinate. A garriſon conſiſting of officers and ſoldiers diſgraced by their crimes, and by the baniſhment to which they are condemned, would always be wanting in the principles of honour, the experience, and the abilities requiſite to make a glorious defence. The conquerors would find a ſafe harbour, excellent timber, hemp, corn, and all the comforts they could wiſh for after a long paſſage. The troops, who would ſoon recover in ſo healthy and plentiful a country, would attack the reſt of Chili with great ſuperiority.

This kingdom, which was formerly defended by two thouſand ſoldiers, has now but five hundred, half horſe and half foot. It is true, all the Spaniards able to bear arms, and formed into companies, are obliged to join the troops; but what could theſe enervated and inexperienced citizens do againſt well-diſciplined veterans? But this is not the whole. The Araucos and their friends would no ſooner hear of this revolution, but they would take the field of their own accord. Their cruelty is ſo well known, that the Spaniards would bend all their efforts againſt theſe barbarians, and would no longer think of oppoſing the Europeans.

The coaſt of Peru would make ſtill leſs reſiſtance. Callao, the only fortified place, has but a garriſon of ſix hundred men. The taking of this port would open the way to Lima, which is but two leagues off, and quite defenceleſs. The ſuccours that might be ſent them from the inland parts, where there is not one ſoldier, would not ſave them; and the enemy's ſquadron would intercept any that might come from Panama by ſea. Panama itſelf, which has nothing but a bare wall, without a ditch or any outworks, would ſoon be obliged to ſurrender: the garriſon, continually weakened by detachments they muſt ſend to defend Darien, Chagre, and Porto-Bello, would be unable to repulſe a briſk attack.

We will allow, that the enemy, tho' he was maſter of the coaſts, would not be maſter of all Peru. No doubt, the taking of two inconſiderable places is very different from the conqueſt of a vaſt empire. However, if we conſider the bad diſpoſition of the Indians, the diſcontent of the Creoles, their ſloth, their want of experience, and their ignorance in the art of war; a great revolution may not be ſo improbable a thing as it appears at firſt ſight. The nation that ſhould attack the Spaniards, would have but little leſs advantage over them, than they themſelves had over the Americans when they firſt diſcovered them. What if the Jeſuits, with that ſpirit of ambition they are accuſed of, and that reſentment which religion itſelf cannot have extinguiſhed in their hearts, ſhould join with the enemies of their perſecutors, and introduce them to a people who muſt ſtill retain an affection for them? How eaſily might they engage all the inhabitants of Paraguay to revolt, and ſtir up a general war of all America againſt Spain! What a triumph for that ſociety, for thoſe men who are ſaid to be ſo artful, and ſo eager in all their ſecret intrigues, if they could in their turn expel that nation from America, which has driven them out of all its dominions!

But ſuppoſing the ſucceſs of the conqueror ſhould be confined to the taking of Callao and Panama, Spain would then be deprived of all the treaſures of the South ſeas. To open the communica-

tion afreſh, the Spaniards would be obliged to make conſiderable armaments; they muſt not be intercepted, and they muſt go round Cape Horn, or through the ſtreights of Magellan. Then, without a harbour to refit or recruit, they muſt fight a ſquadron that had been ſupplied with all they wanted by the iſthmus of Panama: and if they could beat this ſquadron, they muſt afterwards be in a condition to beſiege and take two places that would be valiantly defended. All this is not eaſily done.

Without executing our ſcheme in its full extent, the navigation of the South ſeas may be intercepted. It may be done, if only two ſtrong men of war can get thither undiſcovered. By cruiſing to the north and ſouth of Lima, where all buſineſs centers, nothing that comes in or out can eſcape them. The ſhips which, on account of the winds and currents, muſt always keep in the ſame line, muſt neceſſarily fall under the enemy's ſails. When trade has ſuſtained ſo many loſſes as to be afraid of ſending out any more ſhips, there is indeed an end of captures: but if the commanders are ſo faithful to their country, as to be unmindful of their own intereſt, and keep their ſtation, the trade of Spain is at a ſtand.

An inſtance of Religious Moderation in the GENTOOS.

ON the Canarine coaſt of the Indian peninſula, in the dominions of the Sundah Rajah, a little to the ſouthward of Goa, lies Carwar, a town of ſome trade. Here, in that ſpirit of tolerancy, which, from the remoteſt antiquity, originally made part of the Bramin religion, a Roman-Catholic church had been ſuffered to be built, with a pariſh ſo conſiderable annexed to it as to procure to the prieſt who ſerved it the title of Biſhop of Carwar.—He, together with his pariſh, enjoyed the moſt unlimited freedom of worſhip, under the protection of the Gentoo government, ever ſo religiouſly true to its principles of univerſal toleration, as, in that point, to diſdain any reſtraint even on its own natives.

Such was the poſition of things, when, not many years ago, on ſome quarrel between the Rajah and the viceroy of Goa, in the courſe of hoſtilities a few Portugueſe ſoldiers, landing out of a ſmall veſſel of war, made directly towards a Gentoo Pagodah, or temple, that ſtood near the ſhore, at a very ſmall diſtance from the town of Carwar. The Bramins, at their approach, fled thither immediately, leaving their Pagodah to the mercy of the enemy. The Portugueſe found it then totally defenceleſs; and, in their religious fury, not content with what miſchief they could do to the building itſelf, they defaced and demoliſhed the image in it, as a rival of the objects of their own idolatry; and for a conſummation of the outrage killed in the Pagodah a cow, with the blood of which they ſmeared the walls. Nothing could have been imagined more flagrantly offenſive to the Gentoos, with whom that animal is held in ſuch veneration. Having atchieved this pious exploit, the heroes got ſafe back to their veſſel.

The Bramins, incenſed beyond all meaſure at this treatment, ran open-mouthed, with a mob at their heels, to complain to the Gentoo governor:—"Here (cried they) we allow to the religion of our enemies the ampleſt liberty of exerciſe, and behold the return made to us by their fellow-religioniſts for that toleration! Revenge us then! revenge the inſulted deity!"

The Governor entering for his part into their reſentment, commanded inſtantly the ſeizure of the Prieſt Geminiani, (who himſelf furniſhed this account), and that the church ſhould be ſhut up. This done, he wrote to the Rajah, then about three days journey up the country, the outrage of the Portugueſe, with his own procedure thereon; concluding for his only waiting for his Majeſty's preſumable order for burning the church, and ſtriking off the Prieſt's head.

To this letter the Rajah made the ſubſequent anſwer.

"The provocation was great; your firſt emotions are therefore excuſeable: not ſo your manner of ſhewing your zeal. Folly is not example. The divine tolerancy of the variety of religions on the face of the earth, is manifeſtly a command of imitation. Any violence to conſcience muſt be diſpleaſing to that Being who alone has the power over them. No maxim can be more fixed with me, than that in whatever form of worſhip a temple riſes to the honour of God, it ought to be ſacred by the intention. My will therefore is, that you immediately releaſe the Chriſtian Prieſt, and reſtore his church."

A

A ſpeech delivered by Edmund Burke, Eſq; on the huſtings at Briſtol, on Saturday, Sept. 16.

GENTLEMEN,

I Decline the election.—It has ever been my rule through life, to obſerve a proportion between my efforts and my objects. I have never been remarkable for a bold, active, and ſanguine purſuit of advantages that are perſonal to myſelf.

I have not canvaſſed the whole of this city in form; but I have taken ſuch a view of it as ſatisfies my own mind, that your choice will not ultimately fall upon me. Your city, Gentlemen, is in a ſtate of miſerable diſtraction; and I am reſolved to withdraw whatever ſhare my pretenſions may have had in its unhappy diviſions. I have not been in haſte; I have tried all prudent means; I have waited for the effect of all contingencies. If I were fond of a conteſt, by the partiality of my numerous friends (whom you know to be a mong the moſt weighty and reſpectable people of the city) I have the means of a ſharp one in my hands. But I thought it far better, with my ſtrength unſpent, and my reputation unimpaired, to do, early and from foreſight, that which I might be obliged to do from neceſſity at laſt.

I am not in the leaſt ſurpriſed, nor in the leaſt angry, at this view of things. I have read the book of life for a long time, and I have read other books a little. Nothing has happened to me but what has happened to men much better than I, and in times and in nations full as good as the age and country that we live in. To ſay that I am no way concerned, would be neither decent nor true. The repreſentation of *Briſtol* was an object on many accounts dear to me; and I certainly ſhould very far prefer it to any other in the kingdom. My habits are made to it; and it is in general more unpleaſant to be rejected after long trial, than not to be choſen at all.

But, Gentlemen, I will ſee nothing but your former kindneſs, and I will give way to no other ſentiments than thoſe of gratitude. From the bottom of my heart I thank you for what you have done for me. You have given me a long term, which is now expired. I have performed the conditions, and enjoyed all the profits to the full; and I now ſurrender your eſtate into your hands, without being in a ſingle tile, or a ſingle ſtone, impaired or waſted by my uſe. I have ſerved the public for fifteen years: I have ſerved you in particular for ſix. What is paſſed is well ſtored. It is ſafe, and out of the power of fortune. What is to come, is in wiſer hands than ours; and he in whoſe hands it is, beſt knows whether it is beſt for you and me, that I ſhould be in parliament, or even in the world.

Gentlemen, the melancholy event of yeſterday reads to us an awful leſſon againſt being too much troubled about any of the objects of ordinary ambition. The worthy gentleman [Mr Combe] who has been ſnatched from us at the moment of the election, and in the middle of the conteſt, whilſt his deſires were as warm and his hopes as eager as ours, has feelingly told us, what ſhadows we are, and what ſhadows we purſue.

It has been uſual for a candidate who declines, to take his leave by a letter to the ſheriffs; but I received your truſt in the face of day, and in the face of day I accept your diſmiſſion. I am not—I am not at all aſhamed to look upon you; nor can my preſence diſcompoſe the order of buſineſs here. I humbly and reſpectfully take my leave of the Sheriffs, the Candidates, and the Electors, wiſhing heartily that the choice may be for the beſt, at a time which calls, if ever time did call, for ſervice that is not nominal. It is no plaything you are about. I tremble when I conſider the truſt I have preſumed to aſk. I confided perhaps too much in my intentions. They were really fair and upright; and I am bold to ſay, that I aſk no ill thing for you, when on parting from this place I pray, that whoever you chuſe to ſucceed me, may reſemble me in all things, except in my abilities to ſerve, and my fortune to pleaſe you.

A paragraph copied from Mr Burke's printed addreſs.

—— I return you my beſt thanks, for having at any time, or for any period, condeſcended to think of me for your repreſentative. I have done my duty towards you, and towards the nation, as became me. You diſpoſe of the future truſt (as you have a right to do) according to your diſcretion. We have no cauſe of complaint on either ſide. By being returned into the maſs of private citizens, my burdens are leſſened; my

ſa-

ſatisfactions are not deſtroyed. There are duties to be performed, and there are comforts to be enjoyed, in obſcurity, for which I am not without a diſpoſition and reliſh. I am ſure there is nothing in the retroſpect of my public conduct, which is likely to diſturb the tranquillity of that ſituation to which you reſtore me.

Some account of a machine for copying Writing.

MR BOLTON has lately invented a new, expeditious, and accurate method of taking copies of letters, or other writings, of which duplicates are wanted. By this means may be obtained a copy of any page of writing in a few ſeconds, with as much accuracy as the impreſſion from the types in a printer's preſs. This gentleman has alſo contrived an elegant machine for taking theſe impreſſions (price ſix guineas), for the making of which he has obtained his Majeſty's letters-patent.

The invention is ſimply this.—A very thin kind of paper is employed for this purpoſe, which is impregnated with a chymical compoſition, which ſtrikes a black colour when it touches the materials of which writing-ink is compoſed, (thoſe acquainted with chymiſtry will find little difficulty in diſcovering what this muſt be); and being ſpread over the ſurface of the writing which is meant to be copied, it is then paſſed through the rolling preſs, which ſqueezes the prepared paper cloſe upon the writing, and makes every letter tinge that part of the paper it touches, with a black tint exactly like writing. The paper being very thin, the impreſſion is ſeen through the paper, and exhibits an exact copy of the writing to which it is applied. This thin paper is to be paſted in a book with the proper ſide uppermoſt, and preſerved. The impreſſion is always more faint than the original copy. It is the clearer the ſooner it is taken after the writing is finiſhed. If the ink has been allowed to be fully dry, the experiment does not at all ſucceed. Two months after writing is the longeſt period it has ever been found to give any impreſſion; but it ſeldom ſucceeds well after the writing is four or five days old. Only one good impreſſion can be taken in this way. The original writing is rendered a little dimmer by the operation.

SIR, *July* 1780.

IT has been often obſerved, that there is not ſo inconſiſtent, ſo incoherent, ſo heterogeneous, although ſo uſeful and agreeable a thing, as a Public Newſpaper. The very ludicrous contraſt in advertiſements, the contradictory ſubſtance of foreign and domeſtic paragraphs, the oppoſite opinions and obſervations of contending eſſayiſts, with premature deaths, ſpurious marriages, births, bankruptcies, &c. &c. form a fund of entertainment for a world, of which it is in itſelf no bad epitome.

A Newſpaper is ſo true a type of that caprice and levity for which our countrymen are remarked by foreigners, that it may juſtly be ſtyled an Engliſhman's coat of arms: and our modern heralds would do well to adopt ſo ſtriking an emblem of our air, ſoil, and conſtitution: and yet the Turkiſh Alcoran is not half ſo ſacred to a rigid Mahometan, a pariſh-feaſt to an Overſeer, a ſtrength-diſpenſing haunch to an Alderman, or a general election to a Freeholder, as a London Gazette Extraordinary is to an Engliſh politician. He enters upon it with all the pomp and veneration of the firſt, ſwallows and gorges it with the voluptuous avidity of the ſecond and third, and concludes with the intoxication of the laſt. If the delectable paper is an account of a naval atchievement, he toaſts the Admiral and Captains in half pints apiece, gets drunk with loyalty, and goes to bed with his head full of ſeventy-fours, ſixty-fours, frigates, tranſports, and fire-ſhips.

A Newſpaper whoſe magnitude is ſo much ſuperior, and where the chief of its contents are not ſanctified by royal or official authority, is obliged to become the receptacle of invention and embelliſhment. Hence it is made a muſeum of *we hear*—*they write*—*it is ſaid*—*a correſpondent remarks*—with a long liſt of *ifs* and *ſuppoſes*—that at once ſerve to please, amuſe, divert, and inform: And yet the evils of Pandora's box do not operate more powerfully, or diffuſe themſelves more extenſively, than theſe paragraphs do over the face of the whole earth. I have known a *we hear* alter a man's face, as the weather would a barometer; and an *it is ſaid*, diſtort his features with the force of an electrical ſhock. I have ſeen an *if* make a man cry; while, on the contrary, a *ſuppoſe* has provoked his riſibility. And thus do they operate, like

phyſic,

phyſic, according to the conſtitutions, tempers, and principles of the patients.

Abſtracted from politics, the general tenor of our domeſtic information is not a little curious. Whether it ariſes from accident or deſign, I know not; but I have frequently ſeen, after a paragraph reciting the elegance of an entertainment, a commiſſion of bankruptcy has immediately followed; after a city-feaſt, I have often ſeen a melancholy account of the ſudden death of an Alderman by an apoplectic fit; after an advertiſement of the art of fencing taught by Monſieur Longſword, the circumſtances of a duel have followed, wherein one of the combatants had been run through the body; after a marriage, a divorce: and thus have I ſeen theſe paragraphs as naturally follow, in the ſame uniform order, in a Newſpaper, as their conſequences do in real life.

Our curioſity may be extended, by obſerving the various effects the different articles of intelligence have on different perſons. Thus a marriage will mortify the breaſt of an old maid, hurt the pride of a young one, while it gives conſolation to many a poor dejected huſband, who reads that another is fallen into his ſituation. A death, if it is a wife, will make huſbands envy the widower, wives and widows pity the deceaſed, and, hurt at the huſband's good fortune, exclaim againſt the monſter for not ſhewing a proper degree of ſorrow on the occaſion, while one of them, perhaps, marries him in a month after. If it is the death of a young virgin, ſhe is indeed generally pitied, (except by a rival), and her fate is attributed, by females, to ſome cruel hard-hearted brute, whom ſhe was too good for, and whoſe ill uſage had broke her heart. A paragraph of an accident gives, if the object is rich, pleaſure to the ſurgeon, caution to the world, and anxiety to his relations and friends. A commiſſion of bankruptcy deals out hope and fear in equal ſucceſſion. Indeed, all the paſſions incident to the human frame, are elated and put in motion by a Newſpaper. It is a bill of fare, containing all the luxuries, as well as the neceſſaries of life. Politics are now the Roaſt Beef of the times, and a diſh equally ſumptuous to the king and the cobler; Poetry is Plum-pudding, and palatable only to the lovers of the Muſe. There are others that act as Vegetables, to complete the courſe; while our Mails from France and Spain ſerve up nothing but Kickſhaws and Fricaſees.

The four winds (the initials of which make the word NEWS) are not ſo capricious, or ſo liable to change, as our public intelligencers. We have on Monday morning, a *whiſper*; — on Tueſday, a *rumour*; — on Wedneſday, a *conjecture*; — on Thurſday, a *probable*; — on Friday, a *poſitive*; — and on Saturday, a *premature*. And thus are our hopes and expectations for five days regularly, and almoſt mechanically, increaſed, till the ſixth compliments us with a diſappointment.

Its defects, however, bear no compariſon to its beauties, which are equally celebrated in the court, as on the tailor's ſhop-board. It is a caricature, happily calculated to hit the ordinary and unbounded prejudices of ſociety. One perſon's affections lie in the price of ſtocks, and the arrival of our Eaſt and Weſt India fleets; another's in a dreadful battle, either by ſea or land, in which he ſolaces himſelf that he can read the account, free from its dangers; a third places his delight in a curious anecdote; a fourth, in a tale of ſcandal; a fifth, in horſe-races; a ſixth, in theatrical intelligence; a ſeventh, in poet's corner; and I really know a perſon, of an humane diſpoſition, whoſe inward feelings are gratified in a degree proportioned to the bloody circumſtances that accompany the relation of a murder. Thus is a Newſpaper a magazine, or toy-ſhop, where every one has his hobby-horſe; and thus all capacities and deſcriptions are periodically furniſhed with inſtruction, amuſement, and information. — Without it, our coffee-houſes, ale-houſes, and barber's ſhops, would undergo a change next to depopulation; and our country-villagers, the curate, the exciſeman, and the blackſmith, would loſe the ſelf-ſatisfaction of being as wiſe as our firſt miniſter of ſtate.

I am, &c. W. C.

An account of the Maleſtroom, or Moſkoe-ſtrom, a dreadful whirlpool on the North-Weſt coaſt of Norway.

THIS dangerous vortex, which is generally called the *Navel of the Sea* by mariners, is in the North ſea on the N. W. coaſt of Norway, in 67 degrees of North latitude. — The iſland of Moſkoe, from whence this ſtream derives its name, lies

ſes between the mountain Hoſſeggen in Lofoden, and the iſland Uer, which are about one league diſtant; and between the iſland and coaſt on each ſide, the ſtream makes its way. Between Moſkoe and Lofoden, it is near 400 fathoms deep; but between Moſkoe and Uer, it is ſo ſhallow, as not to afford paſſage for a ſmall ſhip. When it is flood, the ſtream runs up the country between Lofoden and Moſkoe, with a boiſterous rapidity; and when it is ebb, returns to the ſea with a violence and noiſe unequalled by the loudeſt cataracts. It is heard at the diſtance of many leagues; and forms a vortex or whirlpool of great depth and extent; ſo violent, that if a ſhip comes near it, it is immediately drawn irreſiſtibly into the whirl, and there diſappears, being abſorbed and carried down to the bottom in a moment, where it is daſhed to pieces againſt the rocks; and juſt at the turn of ebb and flood, when the water becomes ſtill for about a quarter of an hour, it riſes again in ſcattered fragments ſcarcely to be known for the parts of a ſhip. When it is agitated by a ſtorm, it has reached veſſels at the diſtance of more than a Norway mile, where the crews have thought themſelves in perfect ſecurity. Perhaps it is hardly in the power of fancy to conceive a ſituation of more horror than that of being thus driven forward by the violence of an impetuous torrent, to the vortex of a whirlpool, of which the noiſe and turbulence ſtill increaſing as it is approached, are an earneſt of quick and inevitable deſtruction; while the wretched victims, in an agony of deſpair and terror, cry out for that help which they know to be impoſſible, and ſee before them the dreadful abyſs, in which they are about to be plunged, and daſhed among the rocks at the bottom.

It is the opinion of Kircher, that the Maleſtroom is a ſea-vortex, which attracts the flood under the ſhore of Norway, and diſcharges it again in the gulph of Bothnia. But this opinion is now known to be erroneous, by the return of the ſhattered fragments of whatever happens to be ſucked down by it. The large ſtems of firs and pines riſe again ſo ſhivered and ſplintered, that the pieces look as if covered with briſtles. The whole phænomena are the effects of the violence of the daily ebb and flood, occaſioned by the contraction of the ſtream in its courſe between the rocks.

On the pleaſure ariſing from one's knowing that he is beloved: A ſtory.

THE conſciouſneſs of being beloved, ſoftens our chagrines, and enables the greateſt part of mankind to ſupport the miſery of exiſtence. The affections muſt be exerciſed on ſomething; for not to love is to be miſerable. "Were I in a deſert, (ſays Sterne), I would find out wherewith in it to call forth my affections. If I could not do better, I would faſten them upon ſome ſweet myrtle, or ſeek ſome melancholy cypreſs to connect myſelf to. I would court their ſhade, and greet them kindly for their protection. I would cut my name upon them, and ſwear they were the loveliеſt trees throughout the deſert. If their leaves withered, I would teach myſelf to mourn; and when they rejoiced, I would rejoice with them." — But a ſhort ſtory will illuſtrate this reaſoning better than the moſt beautiful reflections.

A reſpectable character, after having long figured in the gay world at Paris, was at length compelled to live in an obſcure retreat in that city, the victim of ſevere and unforeſeen misfortunes. He was ſo indigent, that he ſubſiſted only on an allowance from the pariſh. Every week a quantity of bread was ſent to him ſufficient for his ſupport; and yet, at length, he demanded more. On this the curate ſent for him. He went. "Do you live alone?" ſaid the curate. "With whom, Sir," anſwered the unfortunate man, "is it poſſible I ſhould live? I am wretched. You ſee that I am, ſince I thus ſolicit charity, and am abandoned by all the world." "But, Sir," continued the curate, "if you live alone, why do you aſk for more bread than is ſufficient for yourſelf?" — The other was quite diſconcerted; and at laſt, with great reluctance, confeſſed that he had a dog. The curate did not drop the ſubject. He deſired him to obſerve, that he was only the diſtributer of the bread that belonged to the poor, and that it was abſolutely neceſſary that he ſhould diſpoſe of his dog. "Ah! Sir," exclaimed the poor man weeping, "and if I loſe my dog, who is there then to love me?" The good paſtor, melting into tears, took his purſe, and giving it to him, "Take *this*, Sir," ſaid he, "this *is* mine, — this I *can* give you."

The

The MIRROR, No 108. 109.

Ah vices! gilded by the rich and gay.

SHENSTONE.

IF we examine impartially that eſtimate of pleaſure which the higher ranks of ſociety are apt to form, we ſhall probably be ſurpriſed to find how little there is in it either of natural feeling or real ſatiſfaction. Many a faſhionable voluptuary, who has not totally blunted his taſte or his judgement, will own, in the intervals of recollection, how often he has ſuffered from the inſipidity or the pain of his enjoyments; and that, if it were not for the fear of being laughed at, it were ſometimes worth while, even on the ſcore of pleaſure, to be virtuous.

Sir Edward——, to whom I had the pleaſure of being introduced at Florence, was a character much beyond that which diſtinguiſhes the generality of Engliſh travellers of fortune. His ſtory was known to ſome of his countrymen who then reſided in Italy; from one of whom, who could now and then talk of ſomething beſides pictures and operas, I had a particular recital of it.

He had been firſt abroad at an early period of life, ſoon after the death of his father had left him maſter of a very large eſtate, which he had the good fortune to inherit, and all the inclination natural to youth to enjoy. Though always ſumptuous, however, and ſometimes profuſe, he was obſerved never to be ridiculous in his expences; and though he was now and then talked of as a man of pleaſure and diſſipation, he always left behind him more inſtances of beneficence than of irregularity. For that reſpect and eſteem in which his character, amidſt all his little errors, was generally held, he was ſuppoſed a good deal indebted to the ſociety of a gentleman, who had been his companion at the univerſity, and now attended him rather as a friend than a tutor. This gentleman was, unfortunately, ſeized at Marſeilles with a lingering diſorder, for which he was under the neceſſity of taking a ſea voyage, leaving Sir Edward to proſecute the remaining part of his intended tour alone.

Deſcending into one of the valleys of Piedmont, where, notwithſtanding the ruggedneſs of the road, Sir Edward, with a prejudice natural to his country, preferred the conveyance of an Engliſh hunter to that of an Italian mule, his horſe, unluckily, made a falſe ſtep, and fell with its rider to the ground; from which Sir Edward was lifted by his ſervants with ſcarce any ſigns of life. They conveyed him on a litter to the neareſt houſe, which happened to be the dwelling of a peaſant rather above the common rank, at whoſe door ſome of his neighbours were aſſembled at a ſcene of rural merriment, when the train of Sir Edward brought up their maſter in the condition I have deſcribed. The compaſſion natural to his ſituation was excited in all; but the author of the manſion, whoſe name was *Venoni*, was particularly moved with it. He applied himſelf immediately to the care of the ſtranger; and, with the aſſiſtance of his daughter, who had left the dance ſhe was engaged in, with great marks of agitation, ſoon reſtored Sir Edward to ſenſe and life. Venoni poſſeſſed ſome little ſkill in ſurgery, and his daughter produced a book of receipts in medicine. Sir Edward, after being blooded, was put to bed, and tended with every poſſible care by his hoſt and his family. A conſiderable degree of fever was the conſequence of his accident; but, after ſome days, it abated; and, in little more than a week, he was able to join in the ſociety of Venoni and his daughter.

He could not help expreſſing ſome ſurpriſe at the appearance of refinement in the converſation of the latter, much beyond what her ſituation ſeemed likely to confer. Her father accounted for it. She had received her education in the houſe of a lady, who happened to paſs through the valley, and to take ſhelter in Venoni's cottage (for his houſe was but a better ſort of cottage) the night of her birth. "When her mother died," ſaid he, "the Signora, whoſe name, at her deſire, we had given the child, took her home to her own houſe: there ſhe was taught many things, of which there is no need here. Yet ſhe is not ſo proud of her learning as to wiſh to leave her father in his old age; and I hope ſoon to have her ſettled near me for life."

But Sir Edward had now an opportunity of knowing *Louiſa* better than from the deſcription of her father. Muſic and painting, in both of which arts ſhe was a tolerable proficient, Sir Edward had ſtudied with ſucceſs. Louiſa felt a ſort of pleaſure from her drawings, which they had never given her before, when they were praiſed by Sir Edward; and the family-concerts of Venoni were very

different from what they had formerly been, when once his guest was so far recovered as to be able to join in them. The flute of Venoni excelled all the other music of the valley; his daughter's lute was much beyond it; Sir Edward's violin was finer than either. But his conversation with Louisa — it was that of a superior order of beings!—science, taste, sentiment!—It was long since Louisa had heard these sounds. Amidst the ignorance of the valley, it was luxury to hear them; from Sir Edward, who was one of the most engaging figures I ever saw, they were doubly delightful. In his countenance there was always an expression, animated and interesting; his sickness had overcome somewhat of the first, but greatly added to the power of the latter.

Louisa's was not less captivating:—and Sir Edward had not seen it so long without emotion. During his illness, he thought this emotion but gratitude; and when it first grew warmer, he checked it, from the thought of her situation, and of the debt he owed her. But the struggle was too ineffectual to overcome, and, of consequence, increased his passion. There was but one way in which the pride of Sir Edward allowed of its being gratified. He sometimes thought of this as a base unworthy one; but he was the fool of words which he had often despised, the slave of manners he had often condemned. He at last compromised matters with himself; he resolved, if he could, to think no more of Louisa; at any rate, to think no more of the ties of gratitude, or the restraints of virtue.

Louisa, who trusted to both, now communicated to Sir Edward an important secret. It was at the close of a piece of music which they had been playing in the absence of her father. She took up her lute, and touched a little wild melancholy air, which she had composed to the memory of her mother. "That," said she, "nobody ever heard except my father; I play it sometimes when I am alone, and in low spirits. I don't know how I came to think of it now; yet I have some reason to be sad." Sir Edward pressed to know the cause. After some hesitation she told it all. Her father had fixed on the son of a neighbour, rich in possessions, but rude in manners, for her husband. Against this match she had always protested as strongly, as a sense of duty, and the mildness of her nature, would allow but Venoni was obstinately bent on th match, and she was wretched from the thoughts of it. —— "To marry where one cannot love,—to marry such a man, Sir Edward!"——It was an opportunity beyond his power of resistance. Sir Edward pressed her hand; said it would be profanation to think of such a marriage; praised her beauty, extolled her virtues; and concluded, by swearing, that he adored her. She heard him with unsuspecting pleasure, which her blushes could ill conceal. Sir Edward improved the favourable moment; talked of the ardency of his passion, the insignificancy of ceremonies and forms, the inefficacy of legal engagements, the eternal duration of those dictated by love; and, in fine, urged her going off with him, to crown both their days with happiness. Louisa started at that proposal. She would have reproached him, but her heart was not made for it; she could only weep.

They were interrupted by the arrival of her father with his intended son in-law. He was just such a man as Louisa had represented him, coarse, vulgar, and ignorant. But Venoni, though much above their neighbour in every thing but riches, looked on him as poorer men often look on the wealthy, and discovered none of his imperfections. He took his daughter aside, told her he had brought her future husband, and that he intended they should be married in a week at farthest.

Next morning Louisa was indisposed, and kept her chamber. Sir Edward was now perfectly recovered. He was engaged to go out with Venoni; but, before his departure, he took up his violin, and touched a few plaintive notes on it. They were heard by Louisa.

In the evening she wandered forth to indulge her sorrows alone. She had reached a sequestered spot, where some poplars formed a thicket on the banks of a little stream that watered the valley. A nightingale was perched on one of them, and had already begun its accustomed song. Louisa sat down on a withered stump, leaning her cheek upon her hand. After a little while, the bird was scared from its perch, and flitted from the thicket. Louisa rose from the ground, and burst into tears. She turned, and beheld Sir Edward. His countenance had much of its former langnor; and,

and, when he took her hand, he caſt on the earth a melancholy look, and ſeemed unable to ſpeak his feelings. "Are you not well, Sir Edward?" ſaid Louiſa, with a voice faint and broken.—"I am ill, indeed," ſaid he; "but my illneſs is of the mind. Louiſa cannot cure me of that. I am wretched; but I deſerve to be ſo. I have broken every law of hoſpitality, and every obligation of gratitude. I have dared to wiſh for happineſs, and to ſpeak what I wiſhed, though it wounded the heart of my deareſt benefactreſs.—But I will make a ſevere expiation: This moment I leave you, Louiſa; I go to be wretched: but you may be happy; happy in your duty to a father; happy, it may be, in the arms of a huſband, whom the poſſeſſion of ſuch a wife may teach refinement and ſenſibility.—I go to my native country, to hurry through ſcenes of irkſome buſineſs or taſteleſs amuſement; that I may, if poſſible, procure a ſort of half-oblivion of that happineſs which I have left behind, a littleſs endurance of that life which I once dreamed might be made delightful with Louiſa!"

Tears were the only anſwer ſhe could give. Sir Edward's ſervants appeared, with a carriage, ready for his departure. He took from his pocket two pictures: one he had drawn of Louiſa, he faſtened round his neck, and kiſſing it with rapture, hid it in his boſom. The other he held out in a heſitating manner: "This," ſaid he, "if Louiſa will accept of it, may ſometimes put her in mind of him who once offended, who can never ceaſe to adore her. She may look on it, perhaps, after the original is no more; when this heart ſhall have forgot to love, and ceaſed to be wretched."

Louiſa was at laſt overcome. Her face was firſt pale as death; then ſuddenly it was croſſed with a crimſon bluſh. "Oh! Sir Edward!" ſaid ſhe, "what—what would you have me do!"—He eagerly ſeized her hand, and led her, reluctant, to the carriage. They entered it, and, driving off with furious ſpeed, were ſoon out of ſight of thoſe hills which paſtured the flocks of the unfortunate Venoni.

The virtue of Louiſa was vanquiſhed; but her ſenſe of virtue was not overcome. Neither the vows of eternal fidelity of her ſeducer, nor the conſtant and reſpectful attention which he paid her during a hurried journey to England, could allay that anguiſh which ſhe ſuffered at the recollection of her paſt, and the thoughts of her preſent ſituation. Sir Edward felt ſtrongly the power of her beauty and of her grief. His heart was not made for that part which, it is probable, he thought it could have performed; it was ſtill ſubject to remorſe, to compaſſion, and to love. Theſe emotions, perhaps, he might ſoon have overcome, had they been met by vulgar violence or reproaches; but the quiet and unupbraiding ſorrows of Louiſa nouriſhed thoſe feelings of tenderneſs and attachment. She never mentioned her wrongs in words: ſometimes a few ſtarting tears would ſpeak them; and, when time had given her a little more compoſure, her lute diſcourſed melancholy muſic.

On their arrival in England, Sir Edward carried Louiſa to his ſeat in the country. There ſhe was treated with all the obſervance of a wife; and, had ſhe choſen it, might have commanded more than the ordinary ſplendour of one. But ſhe would not allow the indulgence of Sir Edward to blazon with equipage and ſhow that ſtate which ſhe wiſhed always to hide, and, if poſſible, to forget. Her books and her muſic were her only pleaſures; if pleaſures they could be called, that ſerved but to alleviate miſery, and to blunt, for a while, the pangs of contrition.

Theſe were deeply aggravated by the recollection of her father; a father left in his age to feel his own misfortunes and his daughter's diſgrace. Sir Edward was too generous not to think of providing for Venoni. He meant to make ſome atonement for the injury he had done him, by that cruel bounty which is reparation only to the baſe, but to the honeſt is inſult. He had not, however, an opportunity of accompliſhing his purpoſe. He learned that Venoni, ſoon after his daughter's elopement, removed from his former place of reſidence, and, as his neighbours reported, had died in one of the villages of Savoy. His daughter felt this with anguiſh the moſt poignant; and her affliction, for a while, refuſed conſolation. Sir Edward's whole tenderneſs and attention were called forth to mitigate her grief; and, after its firſt tranſports had ſubſided, he carried her to London, in hopes that objects new to her, and commonly attractive to all, might contribute to remove it.

With a man poſſeſſed of feelings like Sir Edward's, the affliction of Louiſa gave a certain reſpect to his attentions. He hired her lodgings ſeparate from his own, and treated her with all the delicacy of the pureſt attachment. But his ſolicitude to comfort and amuſe her was not attended with ſucceſs. She felt all the horrors of that guilt which ſhe now conſidered as not only the ruin of herſelf, but the murderer of her father.

In London Sir Edward found his ſiſter, who had married a man of great fortune and high faſhion. He had married her, becauſe ſhe was a fine woman, and admired by fine men; ſhe had married him, becauſe he was the wealthieſt of her ſuitors. They lived, as is common to people in ſuch a ſituation, neceſſitous with a princely revenue, and very wretched amidſt perpetual gaiety. This ſcene was ſo foreign from the idea Sir Edward had formed of the reception his country and friends were to afford him, that he found a conſtant ſource of diſguſt in the ſociety of his equals. In their converſation fantaſtic, not refined, their ideas were frivolous, and their knowledge ſhallow; and, with all the pride of birth, and inſolence of ſtation, their principles were mean, and their minds ignoble. In their pretended attachments, he diſcovered only deſigns of ſelfiſhneſs, and their pleaſures he experienced were as fallacious as their friendſhips. In the ſociety of Louiſa he found ſenſibility and truth; hers was the only heart that ſeemed intereſted in his welfare: ſhe ſaw the return of virtue in Sir Edward, and felt the friendſhip which he ſhewed her. Sometimes when ſhe perceived him ſorrowful, her lute would leave its melancholy for more lively airs, and her countenance aſſume a gaiety it was not formed to wear. But her heart was breaking with that anguiſh which her generoſity endeavoured to conceal from him: her frame, too delicate for the ſtruggle with her feelings, ſeemed to yield to their force; her reſt forſook her; the colour faded in her cheek; the luſtre of her eyes grew dim. Sir Edward ſaw theſe ſymptoms of decay with the deepeſt remorſe. Often did he curſe thoſe falſe ideas of pleaſure, which had led him to conſider the ruin of an artleſs girl, who loved and truſted him, as an object which it was luxury to attain, and pride to accompliſh. Often did he wiſh to blot out from his life a few guilty months, to be again reſtored to an opportunity of giving happineſs to that family, whoſe unſuſpecting kindneſs he had repaid with the treachery of a robber, and the cruelty of an aſſaſſin.

One evening, while he ſat in a little parlour with Louiſa, his mind alternately agitated and ſoftened with this impreſſion, a hand-organ, of a remarkably ſweet tone, was heard in the ſtreet. Louiſa laid aſide her lute, and liſtened: the airs it played were thoſe of her native country; and a few tears, which ſhe endeavoured to hide, ſtole from her on hearing them. Sir Edward ordered a ſervant to fetch the organiſt into the room: he was brought in accordingly, and ſeated at the door of the apartment.

He played one or two ſprightly tunes, to which Louiſa had often danced in her infancy: ſhe gave herſelf up to the recollection, and her tears flowed without controul. Suddenly the muſician changing the ſtop, introduced a little melancholy air of a wild and plaintive kind.—Louiſa ſtarted from her ſeat, and ruſhed up to the ſtranger.—He threw off a tattered coat, and black patch.—It was her father!—She would have ſprung to embrace him; he turned aſide for a few moments, and would not receive her into his arms. But Nature at laſt overcame his reſentment; he burſt into tears, and preſſed to his boſom his long-loſt daughter.

Sir Edward ſtood fixed in aſtoniſhment and confuſion.—"I come not to upbraid you," ſaid Venoni, "I am a poor, weak, old man, unable for upbraidings; I am come but to find my child, to forgive her, and to die! When you ſaw us firſt, Sir Edward, we were not thus. You found us virtuous and happy; we danced and we ſung, and there was not a ſad heart in the valley where we dwelt. Yet we left our dancing, our ſongs, and our cheerfulneſs; you were diſtreſſed, and we pitied you. Since that day the pipe has never been heard in Venoni's fields: grief and ſickneſs have almoſt brought him to the grave; and his neighbours, who loved and pitied him, have been cheerful no more. Yet, methinks, though you robbed us of happineſs, you are not happy;—elſe why that dejected look, which, amidſt all the grandeur around you, I ſaw you wear, and thoſe tears which, under all the gaudineſs of her apparel, I ſaw the poor deluded girl ſhed?"—"But ſhe ſhall ſhed no more," cried

cried Sir Edward; "you ſhall be happy, and I ſhall be juſt. Forgive, my venerable friend, the injuries which I have done thee; forgive me, my Louiſa, for rating your excellence at a price ſo mean. I have ſeen thoſe high-born females to which my rank might have allied me; I am aſhamed of their vices, and ſick of their follies. Profligate in their hearts, and amidſt affected purity, they are ſlaves to pleaſure without the ſincerity of paſſion; and, with the name of honour, are inſenſible to the feelings of virtue. You, my Louiſa!—but I will not call up recollections that might render me leſs worthy of your future eſteem.—Continue to love your Edward; but a few hours, and you ſhall add the title to the affections of a wife; let the care and tenderneſs of a huſband bring back its peace to your mind, and its bloom to your cheek. We will leave for a while the wonder and the envy of the faſhionable circle here. We will reſtore your father to his native home; under that roof I ſhall once more be happy; happy without allay, becauſe I ſhall deſerve my happineſs. Again ſhall the pipe and the dance gladden the valley, and innocence and peace beam on the cottage of Venoni."

SIR,

HAving lately read in your paper, repeated repreſentations of ſtrange diſtreſs and diſſenſions prevailing in that part of America which owns the authority of the Congreſs, all which I conſider as indications of your attachment to what you believe to be the intereſt of G. Britain; I, who am at leaſt equally anxious in the ſame cauſe, really cannot help being concerned, that with ſuch good intentions, any one ſhould ſo effectually counteract an intereſt which he is ſo zealous to promote.

Now, Sir, ſuppoſing the number of the inhabitants of this kingdom to conſiſt of eight millions, I, who have the honour thus to addreſs you, do moſt truly aſſert, that I have opportunities of knowing more reſpecting the real diſpoſition, ability, and reſources, of the Americans, than any one of the 7,999,999 perſons remaining of the above number. This, however extraordinary it may appear, is really the truth: and give me leave to tell you, that by ſuch wild aſſertions as I have ſeen, you are really injuring your country (as far as the aſſertions of a newſpaper can do it) in the moſt eſſential degree. In a moment of ſerious reflection, you are not to learn, that truth is the only baſis of permanency, and that nothing is more fallacious than the adulation of ſelf-love. Becauſe I wiſh the attainment of a deſireable object, ſhall I fatally delude myſelf with the belief, that I poſſeſs it in proportion as it recedes from my graſp? Or would a wiſe man inſpire his adverſaries with the reſolution to perſiſt in oppoſing him, by propagating abſurdity, and applying it as a proof of the imbecility of thoſe adverſaries? America is ſenſible, and watches narrowly; ſhe ſees to what ſource to attribute every effuſion of folly, and draws the proper inference reſpecting the ſtrength of that court which ſtoops to ſuch methods of ſupport.

Suffice it to ſay, that all the aſſertions reſpecting the tyranny of the Congreſs, the diſſatisfaction of the people under it, their preſent diſpoſition, with that of their General, to return to the former connection with this country, by any mode hitherto adopted, are indeed as baſeleſs as the fabric of a viſion. There is a principle upon which America might yet be recovered; but it is founded in juſtice, not in the corruption which penetrates and contaminates the vital blood of the body-politic in Britain.

What I have written will be diſputed; I will therefore uſe no arguments to enforce the truth, but tell you what will enſue, and appeal to the ſequel for the confirmation of what I ſay. Before the concluſion of this year, this country will be convinced, to its coaſt, that America can never be coerced to ſubjection; and, with fewer reſources, government will be hereafter obliged to conclude the conteſt by treaty, becauſe its own impotence ſhall prove it unequal to continue an offenſive war ſo long as America can elude a deciſion, and ſuſtain the defenſive conflict.

Pleaſe to keep this letter in mind till the firſt of January next. As it contains no flattery, perhaps it may be only fit for oblivion: ſhould it have a different reception, its publication will be a proof of the impartiality which I have frequently heard attributed to your paper. I am, &c.

July 26. 1780. ATTILIUS.

London Papers.

PAR-

PARLIAMENT. [423.]

[The proceedings hitherto inserted, were such as attracted most notice at the respective times of our publication:—we shall now give a short detail of what is most remarkable, in chronological order.]

Mr Temple Luttrell moved the Commons, Nov. 29. That there be laid before this House, a list of all his Majesty's ships and vessels of war in commission on the 1st of March 1779; distinguishing their rates, and complements of men, together with the numbers borne and mustered on board each: and the previous question being put, it passed in the negative.

Lord George Gordon moved the Commons, Dec. 3. for an address to the King, That his Majesty would be pleased to order the proper officers to lay before the House, copies of all applications that have been made to his Majesty's secretaries of state and secretary of war, since the commencement of hostilities with France, by any of his Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects in North Britain, for arms, accoutrements, or ammunition, for the purpose of putting their country in a posture of defence against the depredations or invasion of the enemy; together with copies of all the answers which have been made to such applications.

His Lordship gave notice of a second motion he intended to make if the first should be complied with, viz. That his Majesty would give orders for proper quantities of arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, immediately to be sent to Scotland.

The grounds on which his Lordship founded these motions were, that Scotland had been drained of all her stout young men to be sent to America, where they were butchered in that wretched war. This being the case, he thought government ought to put arms in the hands of the old men, to enable them to defend the women and children against all their enemies; against the invasions of the fleets of the House of Bourbon, and their Popish enemies at home, who were countenanced, and shamefully encouraged by government.—His Lordship informed the House, that application had been made by himself, and several other respectable gentlemen, to the secretary of state and the secretary at war for arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, and they had all been refused; though the same applications had been complied with in England; and his Majesty in his speech had thanked his subjects for this exertion of their loyalty, namely, arming themselves voluntarily in defence of their country [41. 578.]. He wished to know the reason of this distinction, at a time when the whole coast of Scotland was exposed to the fleet of France.

Mr Dempster seconded the motion, as he highly approved of bringing the correspondence on this subject before the House.

Sir George Yonge begged his Lordship's assent to an amendment, by leaving out the word "North," and putting in "Great" Britain: which was done.

The Secretary at War acknowledged, that one application had been made, which had been refused, on solid reasons; it was thought the military force then in Scotland was sufficient for its defence: if any part of that force had been drafted off for another service, he should then have thought it expedient. [41. 572, 3.]

The question was put upon the first motion, and carried *nem. con.*—The second motion was not made.

When the estimates of the ordinary and extraordinary services of the navy were to be referred to the supply-committee, Feb. 23. Mr David Hartley rose to oppose it; observing, that this was the first committee of supply that had sat since the several county-petitions had been brought in; he therefore thought it would be more decent, and shew a greater regard to the voice of the people of England, not to grant any further supplies till the objects of their petitions were attended to. On this ground he proposed, that a vote of credit should pass for the sums demanded, and then parliament would be sure of a proper account of the expenditure.

Lord North allowed, that those who thought the petitions were the voice of the people of England, certainly could not vote for referring the navy-estimates to the committee of supply; for the petitioners expressly desired that their representatives would not consent to the granting any more money, till some plan of œconomy and reformation had taken place. His Lordship then observed, that he did not believe the petitions

were

were the voice of the people of England; very far from it. The Yorkshire petition was said to be the sense of the county of York, whereas not a third part had signed the petition. However, admitting it was the voice of the people, he acknowledged the people had a right to petition parliament, and to expect that attention would be paid to their petitions: but they had no right to compel him, or any member of parliament, to be of their opinion. He should do his duty, and act according to his conscience upon all occasions, whether his opinion coincided with the voice of the people or not.

The estimates were referred to the supply-committee.

Many of the petitions relating to the public expenditure, like that of York county [50.], contained a request, not to grant any additional taxes till the grievances were redressed, and many of them omitted that clause. [162.]

Lord North informed the Commons, March 21. that he had waited some time in expectation that the East-India company would have brought some proposition before the House for the renewal of their charter, which expires at Ladyday next, O. S.; but being disappointed in that expectation, contrary to his advice to the gentlemen who waited on him with propositions which he could not agree to, he now thought it his duty to move, That notice be given, that the capital stock, debt, or sum, of L. 4,200,000, and all arrears of annuity payable in respect thereof, due from the public to the East-India company, will be redeemed and paid off on the 10th day of April 1783, agreeable to the power of redemption in the act 17° Geo. II.

The motion was opposed by Mess. Fox and Burke, and supported by Sir George Wombwell.

The Attorney-General, in a speech on this subject, said, that the mode of managing the territorial possessions in India was to the last degree infamous. The Nabobs, our predecessors in Bengal, had usurped upon the people, and took from them, not what they were able to spare, but so much that they left them scarcely wherewithal to exist: this had been done, contrary to the ancient customs of the empire of Indostan. When we succeeded the Nabobs, we availed ourselves of their usurpations; and having usurped upon the people in a manner that expressed our opinion that the poor natives had no interest in their country, farmed out their possessions in a scandalous manner, particularly on the coast of Coromandel. For his part, he thought that a very different line ought to be pursued; and in order to make our dominion in that part of the world as permanent as such distant property could be, he would advise such regulations as would secure to the inhabitants an interest and right in their lands. At Madrass there was, he understood, an infamous unfunded debt of 2,200,000l. called the Nabob's debt, the interest of which was paid annually to a very small number of individuals; who, on their return to Europe, never failed to assign their right in it to some others. This he could consider in no other light than as a pension-fund, to influence the council, and to secure it in the interest of the Nabob. This therefore called loudly for reformation. He gave his suffrage for the motion.

The previous question being put, carried, 142 to 68. The question upon the motion being then put, carried without a division.

The House then ordered, That the Speaker do, on the 7th of April next, signify, by writing, to the East-India company the above resolution.

[*To be continued.*]

Letter from the King of Prussia to the late Earl Marischal.

From Mr Gordiner's Antiquities and Scenery of the North of Scotland.

I Cannot allow the Scotch the happiness of possessing you altogether. Had I a fleet, I would make a descent on their coasts, and carry you off. The banks of the Elbe do not admit of these equipments: I must therefore have recourse to your friendship, to bring you to him who esteems and loves you. I loved your brother * with my heart and soul: I was indebted to him for great obligations. This is my right to you; this my title.

I spend my time as formerly: only at night I read Virgil's Georgics, and go to my garden in the morning, to make my gardener reduce them to practice. He laughs both at Virgil and me, and thinks us both fools.

Come to ease, to friendship, and philosophy; these are what, after the bustle of life, we must all have recourse to.

FREDERICK.

* Marshal Keith. [21,99,151.]

IRISH

IRISH PARLIAMENT. [325.]

On the 2d of May Mr Buſhe ſaid, in the Houſe of Commons, that when he had, a few days ago, moved for leave to bring in heads of a bill to puniſh mutiny and deſertion, ſimilar to the one in England, it had been treated by adminiſtration as a matter of ſurpriſe, and delayed: he now deſired to know when adminiſtration intended to propoſe thoſe heads, as he was willing to give them the honour of doing it. — No anſwer being given, Mr Grattan ſupported the queſtion. — Mr Denis Daly ſaid, adminiſtration had better take care how they longer gave oppoſition to a meaſure ſo neceſſary: for, added he, if they do not, the gentlemen of Ireland will take the meaſure into their own hands, and ſhow them, that they will no longer ſubmit to the uſurpation of G. Britain, nor be bound by her laws, which I, for one, will openly reſiſt. — Sir Richard Heron contended, that the neceſſity of enacting a mutiny-bill was not ſo immediate as to require its being hurried. — Mr George Ogle declared, he was alſo one of thoſe gentlemen who would not ſubmit to Britiſh uſurpation, and would willingly loſe his life in defence of the rights of the Iriſh legiſlature. — Sir Henry Cavendiſh ſaid, he wiſhed to ſupport adminiſtration, but on the preſent occaſion he could not: and that it would be much to their credit if they entered upon the propoſed heads of a bill as ſoon as poſſible. The queſtion, continued he, is ſimply this, Will you or will you not have 15,000 men under the controul of law? — Mr Buſhe then obſerved, that he had waited for near a fortnight in order to give adminiſtration time to ſend to England for orders, and no reaſon but that of not having received orders could poſſibly be given; he therefore again called upon them to mention the day they would enter upon the diſcuſſion of this matter. —Here a pauſe enſued. — Since therefore no anſwer is made here, added he, I give this notice, that I ſhall on Monday next, unleſs between this time and that the packet-boats are loſt, or taken by the enemy, move for leave to bring in heads of a bill to puniſh mutiny and deſertion. — Mr Grattan ſaid, it had been rumoured abroad, that adminiſtration meant to bring in a bill to give effect to the Engliſh ſtatute for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion; but if they attempted to make the magiſtrates of Ireland enforce Engliſh laws, the experiment might be fatal. — Mr Foſter, in anſwer, ſaid, he was ſure no ſuch thing was in agitation, nor did he believe any adminiſtration ſo abandoned as to propoſe ſuch a meaſure: however, he requeſted gentlemen would not hurry on this buſineſs. — Mr Buſhe replied, that the delay given from the other ſide of the water was a ſuſpicious one, and therefore he would not longer defer his motion than Monday. — The Provoſt expreſſed his wiſhes, that when this Iriſh law was made for regulating the Iriſh army, it would be made from ſeſſion to ſeſſion only, like that in England: which made the Britiſh army a parliamentary army; for our conſtitution knows no other, though the King commands it.

This bill was afterwards brought in, and committed for the 22d of May. On which day, when the order was read for going into the committee, Sir Richard Heron ſaid, he thought himſelf bound to oppoſe the bill, and give it a negative in all its ſtages. Mr Ogle begged to know, on what principle the Rt Hon. Baronet's oppoſition was founded. On the principle, anſwered Sir Richard, that the Engliſh act in this caſe is of force in this kingdom. Mr Ogle replied, that the Baronet ſeemed to mean, that an Engliſh act was to bind Ireland: but he ſuppoſed he acted by orders from the Engliſh miniſter. On the queſtion being put, the numbers were, Ayes 140, Noes 18.

On reading the order for going into the committee, May 26. the Attorney-General ſaid, as this bill is of a moſt ſerious nature, it requires the moſt mature deliberation; would it not, therefore, be better to poſtpone the entering upon it until Tueſday? in the mean time gentlemen would have time to peruſe it.

Mr Buſhe replied, if this bill is of ſuch importance, can the heads be better diſcuſſed than in ſo full a Houſe as the preſent? Its importance is the very reaſon why we ſhould go immediately into it, and therefore we cannot agree to delay it one hour longer.

The Attorney-General ſaid, I would not have gentlemen imagine I am fencing with the bill: I wiſh only for deliberation, and the ſenſe of the kingdom upon it.

Mr Grattan gave a narrative of the oppoſition given by the Attorney-General to the bringing in this bill: He firſt, ſaid he,

he, oppoſed going into the bill at all, without giving any cogent reaſon for his oppoſition; he then oppoſed it on the principle of not hurrying the buſineſs; latterly he voted againſt bringing in the heads, without offering a ſingle word of argument to ſupport his opinion; and, now that the ſenſe of the nation is known, he wants to baffle a meaſure he has not ſtrength to defeat. If, continued he, this Rt Hon. Gentleman had, in any one inſtance, during the courſe of this ſeſſion, opened his lips in favour of any conſtitutional queſtion, his requeſt this day might have ſome weight; but as we know him the uniform enemy of every meaſure propoſed for the good of the country, his requeſt appears no other than the common policy of a beaten army that wiſhes for time to rally its forces. The Houſe is now full, but adminiſtration fear to meet again this queſtion in a full Houſe: they think, and I believe with juſtice, that, by delaying it until next week, a number of country-gentlemen will go out of town on Saturday, and, by keeping their creatures on the ſpot, the bill may be overturned. There can be no reaſon for poſtponing further this bill, as adminiſtration have been indulged three weeks already, unleſs it be a deſperate hope to damn the meaſure by pitiful tricks.

The Attorney-General ſaid, was there ever ſo unprovoked and ill-founded an attack made on any gentleman? He had oppoſed the entering on this bill, in the firſt inſtance, on the principle of inexpediency only; he was ſtill of the ſame opinion. In the laſt debate upon it, though he had voted with adminiſtration, he was not even in the Houſe when the Rt Hon. Gentleman near him had oppoſed it. When on a former occaſion he contended for delay, his opinion was thought a good one by the Houſe, and evinced by a majority. — The Hon. Gentleman, he thought, ſhould forbear perſonal alluſion to him: for, continued he, was I to call upon any witneſs in this Houſe for the propriety of my conduct, I would refer to the gentleman himſelf. I am, it is true, in certain inſtances, the truſtee of Royal prerogative, and as ſuch muſt not conceal facts. I have ſupported moderate meaſures, in order to keep this country and G. Britain friends: is that being an enemy to my country? Let my country judge between me, and the man who unlocks the ſprings of oppoſition and diſorder. The day will come, when the unbiaſſed public ſhall determine in my favour. I have conſtantly ſupported an adminiſtration that has been the ſubject of panegyric, and yet I have been abuſed in the ſame newſpaper that has recorded the grateful ſenſe of the nation in praiſe of that adminiſtration. I aſk but three days delay, to give gentlemen time to peruſe the bill: but let not any gentleman attribute this requeſt to a motive which my ſoul abhors; I only deſire that what is to be done may be well done. I ſhall now conclude, with calling to the recollection of gentlemen the principle on which I oppoſed this bill lately; it was, that no ill effect had been produced from the exerciſe of Engliſh laws for one century paſt in this kingdom, and that the judges had received them, and given them efficacy.

Mr Grattan ſaid, that although he was unable, from an indiſpoſition [he was very hoarſe] to follow the Rt Hon. Gentleman through the whole of his argument, he would make a few remarks on the latter part. — The Rt Hon. Gentleman, ſaid he, did mention, that Britiſh laws had been exerciſed in this kingdom for 300 years, until he was ſet right, that no attempt to rule us by foreign legiſlation had been made until the Revolution: That the acquieſcence of a weak nation, for a time, under tyranny, was no argument in favour of tyrannical power: That the Rt Hon. Gentleman had mentioned judges giving their opinion on the efficacy of Engliſh laws; but is there a man in the kingdom, continued he, who does not know, that the judges upon every conſtitutional queſtion have ever been groſsly ignorant, and notoriouſly corrupt? Is there a man that does not know, that the twelve judges of England decided in favour of ſhip-money; and that the hiſtory of the judges in both countries is an hiſtory of proſtitution? — He then paid ſome compliment to the private virtues of the Attorney-General; and concluded with ſaying, That as to the mutiny-bill, it cannot be paſſed too ſoon, for the army exiſts at preſent in an inter-regnum. If there appear any difficulty in any part of the bill, it will be time enough to ſtop there; any objectionable clauſe may be oppoſed or delayed.

Mr Monk Maſon thought the bill might be then read, without going into

the merits of it. When it ſhould afterwards be read paragraph by paragraph, it might be debated.

Mr Ponſonby declared himſelf of the ſame opinion.

Mr Provoſt ſaid, he was ſorry that a doubt ſhould ſtill remain, whether Ireland was to be governed by Engliſh laws. After being acquainted with men of the greateſt experience, who had paſſed away before him, he never found any entertained an opinion contrary to what he then entertained, that England could not bind Ireland. If judges or lawyers had formed a different opinion, he did not know them. What was the reaſon of the preſent queſtion? The implicit confidence of years had made us look upon the army as our protectors; but this was the firſt time that the regulation of that army came in queſtion. — By the law of the land, and the great charter, no man ſhould be tried without his peers; but nothing but a particular law could give a ſanction to courts martial, who otherwiſe have no law to ſupport them; and no friend or ſervant of government ſhould wiſh to poſtpone the providing for his Majeſty's troops, who otherwiſe would be unprovided. He therefore ſhould vote for not poſtponing the queſtion. One thing, however, of importance, ſtruck him, and to bring both kingdoms to good-humour were laudable at this time. The people of England ſhould be made to know, that we want not to contend with their power over the army, but rather to ſecure the eſtabliſhment of that army. The Engliſh could not quarter a ſoldier on this country, and yet they would deny us the power of providing for that army. Nothing now remained but to recal an act of Geo. II. and one of his preſent Majeſty, which are all that are relative to this matter, in being here. Two hours would do it, and he ſhould lend his aſſiſtance.

The Attorney-General ſaid, he had no objection to go into the reading of the bill now, and poſtpone the further conſideration of it until read paragraph by paragraph on Monday or Tueſday. The Rt Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, had ſuggeſted an idea which might entirely alter the preſent bill, and the conſent of both countries may coincide in forming it, ſatisfactory to both.

Mr Foſter ſpoke in favour of Mr Maſon's idea, of reading the bill, but deferring to debate thereon until Monday.

This being agreed to by all parties, the Houſe reſolved into a committee on the bill, John Dillon, Eſq; in the chair.

The bill was then read, and ſome progreſs reported.

Mr Grattan ſaid in the Houſe of Commons, Aug. 8. that it was reported, that the mutiny-bill was to be ſent back, but contained a clauſe which rendered it perpetual. The Engliſh mutiny-bill, he ſaid, ſet out upon the principles of and with a reverence to the great charter; but this was an innovation upon the conſtitution, and a repeal of Magna Charta. Inſtead of ridding Ireland of the ſupremacy of Engliſh laws, it was expreſsly making the power of the Engliſh parliament perpetual. Under ſuch circumſtances he thought himſelf juſtified in appealing to the people, and, if it was neceſſary, to ſecede from that parliament, which could acquieſce under a circumſtance which gave a mortal ſtab to the conſtitution. Certain he was, an attempt to make ſuch a law perpetual in England would produce a rebellion.

Mr Burke ſaid, that the alteration reported to be made, was making the King a perpetual dictator; it was giving a ſanction to his will, which Henry VIII. claimed to his proclamations, making them equal to a law.

Mr Yelverton begged to know, if the Rt Hon. Baronet on the floor could give any information on the ſubject. — No anſwer being given, he proceeded. As the Rt Hon. Baronet had ſaid, he would oppoſe the bill in every ſtage, they were to look upon the report as affirmed. The Rt Hon. Gentleman who had firſt made an amendment in the bill, was not aware, that inſtead of being a ſalve, it would be tearing off the veil, and baring the wounds of this wretched country. In the ſame breath that we aſſerted the principle, That we would not be governed by other laws, we were, by this alteration, made to reſign ourſelves to a foreign legiſlation. If the bill came back in ſuch a form, he hoped the Houſe would reject it with honeſt indignation. For his own part, could he find them accede to ſo diſhonourable a meaſure, he would, with the reſt of his friends, turn his back, not on parliament, but a degradation of parliament.

Mr Foſter wanted to know if an Hon. Gentleman meant him, by adverting to the

the amendment. He could only ſay, he thought the amendment expedient; and that there was nothing in the alteration, whether limited or perpetual, which could give the Engliſh parliament a ſupremacy, or hurt the conſtitution. When the bill returned, he ſaid, they could beſt judge of it, as it was certainly unparliamentary to go into it now,

Mr Grattan obſerved, that as the idea of ſeceding had originated with him, he would now go farther. He would draw up an appeal to the people. The Rt Hon. Gentleman ſaid, that whether the bill was perpetual or not, the principle was the ſame: he differed from him. If perpetual, the Britiſh parliament would alſo have a perpetual power, and not a law of expediency. In ſuch a caſe, he promiſed the miniſtry there would be more ill-blood, and a greater flame ariſe among the people, than miniſtry could be aware of; for, put it into any form they may, it was making an everlaſting army, and the King a perpetual dictator. The ſecretary ſhould ſend to England, to let the miniſtry know, that ſuch a meaſure would not be borne here, and would endanger the ſafety of the King's ſervants too much to riſque the experiment.

Mr Ogle ſaid, he would co-operate in and out of parliament in the oppoſition of ſuch alteration, and accord in every meaſure but that of a ſeceſſion. He was willing to throw his feeble ſhield to guard the conſtitution: whether as governor of a county, as magiſtrate, or as commander of a brave body of men, he would attend to his duty. Should that fail, he cared not how ſoon he fell, after the deceaſe of public liberty.

The mutiny-bill, with the clauſe to render it perpetual, being read a firſt time, Aug. 11. Mr Grattan ſaid, the paſſing it into a law, would draw down the public vengeance on thoſe who ſhould be ſo unhappy as carry it into effect. The principle of the bill was defended by the Attorney-General and Mr Foſter.

The order of the day being read for going into a committee on the bill on Wedneſday, Aug. 16. a debate aroſe, whether the bill ſhould be debated in a committee, or in the houſe; and it carried for the former, Ayes 50, Noes 25.

The Houſe having then reſolved itſelf into a committee, John Dillon, Eſq; in the chair, Mr O'Hara ſaid, it was a queſtion, by what was now before them, whether they ſhould be a parliament or not. He did not remember a ſimilar example but early in this century, when a bill for regulating the army here, wherein a clauſe was inſerted for one year, had originated in England, was ſent to the Lords of this kingdom, and rejected by the Commons. The Engliſh privy council had altered (he ſaid) the bill they ſent over, and returned them a bill which made the eſtabliſhment of the army in this kingdom perpetual. What would be the conſequence? The parliament of Ireland could not alter an act it had made perpetual, and a ſtanding army for ever would be the forerunner of abſolute power, and give this kingdom an army independent of the power of parliament. He therefore moved, that theſe words be inſerted in that part of the bill which reſpects its duration, "until the end of the next ſeſſion of parliament, and no longer."

After a long debate, the queſtion being put upon Mr O'Hara's amendment, the numbers appeared, Ayes 62, Noes 114.

Mr Grattan pledged himſelf, that he would next ſeſſion move for the repeal of that law.

Mr Grattan moved, that the chairman ſhould leave the chair; and Mr Brownlow, that the report be received on the firſt day of November next: but both motions were given up without a diviſion.

Mr Dillon then made the report: which was agreed to; and the bill was ordered to be ingroſſed.

On Thurſday, Aug. 17. the bill was read a third time: and on the queſtion being put for paſſing it, Sir Edward Newenham gave it his negative. The bill was however paſſed, and ſent to the Lords: and it received the royal aſſent, Aug. 19.

A bill for granting his Majeſty certain duties on ſugars imported, occaſioned warm debates. A bill for this purpoſe having been ſent to England, alterations were made, by which the duty on refined ſugars imported was reduced from 12 s. to 9 s. 2 d. 2 f. per cwt, and the duty on baſtard lump ſugar, was increaſed from 4 s. 7 d. 2 f. to 5 s. 6 d. and 1 12th of a penny. — As it was unconſtitutional to allow any alterations in a money-bill, Mr Latouche moved, Aug. 14. to reject the bill: which was unanimouſly agreed to.

Mr Foſter then moved for leave to

bring in heads of a bill, (ſimilar to the one rejected), for regulating the ſugar-trade, and granting to his Majeſty the duties therein mentioned; and the Houſe to go into a committee upon it next day,

While the Commons in parliament were thus employed, the people without doors were not tame ſpectators.

At a meeting of the committee of merchants held at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, July 31. "It being now underſtood," ſay they, "that the bill for laying additional duties on ſugars has ſuffered alteration in G. Britain, by a reduction of that on refined ſugars in loaves from 12 s. to 9 s. 2 d. 2 f. per cwt, the committee being clearly of opinion, that it would be more for the intereſt of this kingdom, to relinquiſh the direct importation of raw ſugars from the Weſt Indies, and to import them as uſual through G. Britain, at the preſent duty of 1 s. 8 d. per cwt, than to admit refined ſugars with a leſs additional duty than 12 s. per cwt, will, if the bill ſhall be returned ſo altered, give immediate public notice for a general meeting of the merchants and traders of this city, to conſider of meaſures proper to be taken on the occaſion."

At a general meeting of the merchants and traders of Dublin, convened at the Royal Exchange, Aug. 11. by a public notice from the committee of merchants, Mr Travers Hartley in the chair, the following reſolutions were unanimouſly agreed to.

"Reſolved,

That it is our ſincere deſire, our ardent wiſh, to preſerve that cordiality of affection between this country and G. Britain, ſo eſſentially neceſſary to the proſperity of both kingdoms, and which can only have a firm foundation in mutual intereſt, and reciprocal liberality of ſentiment.

That the alteration which the bill lately paſſed in the Honourable Houſe of Commons in Ireland, has, as we are credibly informed, ſuffered in G. Britain, by a reduction of the additional duty of 12 s. per cwt. thereby laid on refined ſugars, to 9 s. 2 d. per cwt. does therefore affect us with ſenſible concern, as manifeſtly proceeding from the moſt narrow, ſelfiſh, and illiberal principles.

That thoſe applications which have effected this alteration in G. Britain, have not, in our apprehenſion, had merely a view to the ſupplying the conſumption of this kingdom with ſugar of the manufacture of G. Britain, but to prevent the extenſion of every other manufacture of this country which might have been expected, in conſequence of a free export to the Britiſh ſettlements and colonies in Africa, the Weſt Indies, and America, and with the hopes of which we were led to amuſe ourſelves.

That the firſt-mentioned view of ſupplying the conſumption of this country with refined ſugar of Britiſh manufacture, is ungenerous and unequal; as the importation of refined ſugar into G. Britain, from Ireland, in common with all other countries, is effectually guarded againſt by a prohibitory duty of 4 l. 2 s. 6 d. per cwt.

That the latter more latent, but, we are confident, principal view of fruſtrating the advantage ſo pompouſly held out to us in a free trade to the Britiſh colonies, by depriving us even of our own market for raw ſugar, the capital article of return for our exports thither, is moſt diſingenuous and deceitful; utterly inconſiſtent with that candour, by which we know many of our Britiſh fellow-ſubjects are, and wiſh them all to be, honourably diſtinguiſhed.

That we ſtill remain of opinion, that an additional duty of 16 s. 7 d. per cwt. on ſugar in loaves, being three times the propoſed addition on the raw material, is neceſſary to preſerve our ſugar-refinery on the ſame footing it has hitherto ſtood, not indeed a very firm one, as experience evinces the injurious competition it has frequently ſuffered from imported refined ſugar.

however, That we will not trouble the Hon. Houſe of Commons with any new application on this ſubject, or attempt to unſettle a determination founded on attentive inveſtigation, and able deciſion; and which, tho' not coming up to our idea, we received at the time with the reſpectful acquieſcence due to the ſolemn reſult of their deliberations; patiently waiting the operation of the duty of 12 s. per cwt. until the enſuing ſeſſion of parliament, against which time experience might add weight to our opinion, or convince us of our error.

That we conſider it derogatory to the dignity of the repreſentatives in parliament of the people of Ireland, to admit a ſuppoſition of their determination being ſhaken by the intereſted, inſidious oppoſition of ſugar-bakers or Weſt-India merchants in G. Britain; a determination

tion in which we are perſuaded a delicacy of ſentiment, under the impreſſion of propoſed benefits, ſtudiouſly avoiding the leaſt appearance of ingratitude, had an abundant ſhare.

That, in our opinion, it would be more for the intereſt of this kingdom, to relinquiſh the direct importation of raw ſugars from the Weſt Indies, and to import them as uſual through G. Britain, at the preſent duty of 1 s. 8d. per cwt. than to admit refined ſugars with a leſs additional duty than 12 s. per cwt.

That, in our opinion, this kingdom reaped more advantage, in a ſhort time, by confining itſelf to the uſe of its own manufactures, than it will, for a courſe of years, from a nominal trade on terms ſo fallacious,

therefore, That Ireland, at all events, is happy in having the great counterpoiſe to her limited trade within herſelf, in her own virtue, patriotiſm, and public ſpirit, which we truſt, if again made neceſſary, will be unanimouſly, firmly, and effectually exerted.

That a committee be appointed to tranſmit copies of theſe reſolutions to the merchants of the ſeveral trading towns in this kingdom, and that the ſaid committee do conſiſt of twenty-one merchants.

That copies of theſe reſolutions, expreſſive of the ſentiments of the merchants and traders, be preſented by the committee to Dr William Clement and Sir Samuel Bradſtreet, Bt, repreſentatives for this city in parliament; requeſting, that, upon this very important occaſion, they will perſevere in their beſt endeavours to protect the manufactures and commerce of this kingdom.

That the thanks of this meeting be hereby preſented to our worthy chairman, Mr Travers Hartley, for his care and attention in preſiding at thoſe meetings.

That the committee be empowered to convene a general meeting when they ſhall think fit."

At a very numerous meeting of the gentlemen, clergy, freemen, and freeholders, of Dublin, held at the Tholſel, Aug. 14. the high ſheriffs in the chair, ſeveral reſolutions were unanimouſly agreed to; of which the moſt remarkable were theſe.

"Reſolved,

That the ſugar-bill, and the bill for the better regulation of the army of Ireland, have ſuffered alterations in G. Britain, ſuch as muſt render the former injurious to trade, and the latter ſubverſive of liberty.

That a mutiny-law unlimited in duration, is againſt the fundamental principles of the conſtitution, tends to make the power of the crown abſolute, and to eſtabliſh in this country a military government.

That any perſons who ſhall be baſe enough to comply with the mandates of adminiſtration, in ſupporting theſe alarming meaſures, will juſtly forfeit all title to the future confidence of the people.

That, if it ſhould be again [41. 277, 396, 507.] made neceſſary, we will have recourſe to a non-importation agreement, as being pregnant with greater benefits to this country, than a partial and an imperfect grant of a nominal free trade; and we truſt, that we ſhall ever find a counterpoiſe in the ſpirit and patriotiſm of the people of Ireland, againſt the diſadvantages to which they may be ſubjected by the jealouſy and envy of their fellow-ſubjects of England."

A petition to the Houſe of Commons was reſolved on in the ſame ſtrain with the other reſolutions, and the whole was publiſhed, ſigned by the ſheriffs.

Mr Foſter moved in the Houſe of Commons, Aug. 15. That the ſum of 9 s. 2 d. 2 f. be laid on all refined ſugars, being lumps, imported. — Mr Yelverton ſaid, the Engliſh refiners had by a trick impoſed upon their own legiſlature, to grant them a bounty on all ſugars exported: by which, and other frauds they practiſed, they were enabled to underſell us in this market, unleſs a duty was impoſed adequate to the ſaid bounty. From this and many other circumſtances, into the *minutiæ* of which he entered, the reduction of the duty would not only be a ruin to the ſugar-refiner here, but the nation would loſe the advantages connected with the ſugar trade. — Sir Hercules Langriſhe went into a minute calculation, to prove, that the bill, as it now was introduced, tended to the advantage of trade, and the good of the nation: in which he was followed by Sir Lucius O'Brien, the Prime Serjeant, and Mr Monk Maſon, who ſeverally gave a detail of calculations to prove the efficacy to the kingdom, of the heads of the bill in their preſent form. — Meſſ. W. Burgh and Grattan ſpoke againſt the bill; and Mr Parnell defended it. On the queſtion put for committing it, the numbers were Ayes 119, Noes 38. —— Several petitions againſt the

the bill, beſides the one above mentioned from the freemen of Dublin, were remitted to the committee, from the merchants of New Roſs, from the merchants of Belfaſt, from the ſugar-refiners, and from the weavers, of Dublin. The weavers ſay, that "the new duties will throw a dead weight to the prejudice of Iriſh refined ſugar no leſs than 7 s. 5 d. per cwt, which muſt annihilate the Iriſh refineries, and leave this country without a market for raw ſugar, which is abſolutely neceſſary to encourage the export of our manufactured goods to the Weſt Indies, as raw ſugar is the principal produce of thoſe iſlands, and muſt be taken in return for our goods exported there. Thus not only the benefits of the promiſed free trade will be loſt, but Ireland will be deprived of thoſe conſiderable advantages ſhe before enjoyed from the ſugar-refinery."

The bill received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion, Sept. 2.

Theſe proceedings were no ſooner known, than ſpirited reſolutions were entered into.

At a meeting of the Merchants corps of volunteers, held at the Royal exchange, Dublin, Aug. 17. Peter Digges Latouche, Eſq; * in the chair, the following reſolutions were unanimouſly agreed to.

"Reſolved,

That the late deciſions of the Houſe of Commons (ſo deſtructive, in our opinion, to the conſtitutional rights, and injurious to the commercial intereſts of this kingdom) demand the moſt ſerious attention of every Iriſhman.

That we conſider their conſent to the mandate of the Britiſh miniſter, by which the bill for the regulation of the army is made perpetual, and the controul thereof for ever veſted in the hands of the crown, as a ſubverſion of the conſtitution, and a ſtab to the liberty of the ſubject.

That, conſidering the army of this kingdom as a body of men embarked in the cauſe of their country, and equally intitled with ourſelves to the protection of its legiſlature, we cannot but feel for their ſituation, who, by this law, are in danger of being made, at a future day, the unwilling inſtruments of deſpotiſm to violate the liberties of Ireland.

That we conſider the compliance of that Houſe with the alterations made in the ſugar-bill by the Engiſh Privy Council, reducing the propoſed duty on lump-ſugars, as an overthrow to the refinery of this kingdom, and a total obſtruction to the extenſion of its manufactures by an export to the Britiſh Colonies and Weſt Indies.

That we will concur with the volunteer corps of this kingdom, and the reſt of our fellow-ſubjects, in every effort which may tend to avert the dangers we are threatened with.

That the ſtrenuous though unſucceſsful efforts of the minority of the Houſe of Commons, in defence of the conſtitution, merit the thanks and firm ſupport of every friend of his country.

That the above reſolutions be printed in the public papers.

Signed by Order,

W. Bruce Dunn, Secretary."

At a meeting of the corps of Independent Dublin volunteers, held at the Royal Exchange of that city, Aug. 18. Thomas Aſhworth, Eſq; Captain-Commandant, in the chair, it was reſolved, "That the deciſions of the Houſe of Commons on the ſugar-bill and the mutiny-act, conſtrained them to believe, that their commercial and conſtitutional intereſts had been ſacrificed: That they would concur with the other volunteer-corps in the kingdom, and other virtuous citizens, in every effort to recal thoſe men who had betrayed the confidence of their conſtituents, to a ſenſe of public virtue: That they would not vote for any member of the majority, who voted in favour of the bill to prevent mutiny and deſertion, as altered by the privy council of England.—[Signed] Kilner Baker, Sec."

At a full meeting of the Liberty volunteers, Aug. 19. Alexander Graydon, Eſq; Lieutenant Colonel, in the chair, it was reſolved, "That the alteration of the ſugar-bill, and the paſſing the mutiny-bill, render our expectations of a free trade deluſive, and contradict the ſentiments which we believed would actuate the repreſentatives of the people, to emancipate this kingdom from the inſult of a foreign judicature: That they felt for the ſituation of the army as a body of men, who, by the military law, were in danger of being made the unwilling inſtruments of deſpotiſm, to violate the liberties of Ireland: That the Houſe of Commons ſeem to have

* This gentleman is ſaid to be partner in the firſt bank of Ireland, poſſeſſed of one of the largeſt eſtates, and of the greateſt perſonal property.

have adopted the ſentiments of the Britiſh Privy-Council, or Engliſh Attorney, in contradiction to their own declared ſentiments as expreſſed in the original bills: That the compliance of an Iriſh Parliament with the mandates of an Engliſh judicature, is unconſtitutional, and ſubverſive of Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights: That they would not protect the property of any of the members of the majority; and would concur in every effort to avert the dangers they were threatened with; and had appointed a committee of correſpondence with the different volunteer corps: That a non-importation agreement was eſſentially neceſſary: That our thanks be given to our worthy Colonel, Sir Edward Newnham, Kt."

Mr Conolly ſtood up in the Houſe of Commons, Aug. 21. and ſaid, he was ſorry to ſee ſo thin a Houſe, and that none of the gentlemen who are diſtinguiſhed by the name of patriots were preſent. He was ſurpriſed, he ſaid, on Friday laſt, to ſee a ſtring of reſolutions publiſhed in the public papers, by a corps of volunteers, which were ſubverſive of the conſtitution, prejudicial to the ſtate, and an inſult to the honour and dignity of parliament. He was one of thoſe, he ſaid, who moved and voted the thanks of parliament early in the ſeſſions to the volunteers. The neceſſity of the ſtate permitted them to be armed; they were neceſſary and uſeful, and deſerved every approbation. He was certain there were many of the beſt and greateſt men in the kingdom among them, for whom he entertained every reſpect. But he knew many corps of volunteers of his opinion, who were equally hurt at any improper act attributed to the aſſociations in general. That the declarations of this corps had brought on ſimilar declarations from others. He therefore wiſhed to nip the evil in the bud. He has done as much as any other man in the kingdom for the good of the country; and had exerted every endeavour to procure a free trade; which he was ſorry it was not in the proſpect of affairs to turn to a national benefit, as diſſatisfaction and ingratitude were ſpread abroad. It had been unjuſtly ſuppoſed, his connection with the chief governor influenced his conduct; he was confident to ſay it did not, as he never knew how he ſhould vote for a queſtion before he came to the Houſe. He then read from ſome of the public papers the meetings and diſtinct reſolutions of the Merchants, the Dublin Independents, and the Liberty corps. He emphatically pointed out the parts of each he apprehended moſt dangerous, and then read two paragraphs which he ſaid were ſeditious and inflammatory. After which he moved that the Houſe come to the following reſolutions: "Reſolved, That the ſaid reſolutions and paragraphs contain matters which are falſe, ſcandalous, ſeditious, and libellous, and groſsly tended to aſperſe the proceedings of parliament, to draw the people from their obedience, and raiſe diſcontents among his Majeſty's ſubjects." — Lord Delvin ſeconded the motion, and ſaid he thought himſelf bound to do ſo upon ſuch infamous proceedings. — Agreed to *nem. con.*——

Mr Latouche ſaid, as a gentleman of his name, and a near kinſman, had ſigned the proceedings of one of the ſaid meetings, he thought it neceſſary to inform the Houſe, that on the publication of the ſame, he had applied to him; and that he ſeemed ſenſible of his error; that he had been forced into the chair, and was ſorry for it.

Mr Conolly then moved to reſolve, That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, expreſſive of their abhorrence of ſaid paragraphs and reſolutions; and that he would be pleaſed to order a proſecution againſt the authors, printers, and publiſhers of ſaid reſolutions and paragraphs complained of.—Agreed to *nem. con.*

Capt. Burgh moved, That Mr Peter Digges Latouche be excepted in the ſaid proſecution. Mr Conolly ſeconded the motion.

Mr Speaker ſaid, it was informal to agree to ſuch a motion here. It might be done in the courſe of proſecution.

Mr Forſter expreſſed his wiſh, that the perſons proſecuted ſhould be brought before no other tribunal than the regular law of the land.

The Attorney-General ſaid, he thought it impoſſible for the Commons to paſs over ſo great an inſult to the conſtitution. They had attacked the merits of a Houſe of Commons, which had deſerved their warmeſt commendation. That by this means the members, inſtead of going down to the aſſizes to meet the ſmiles of their conſtituents, would meet nothing but averſion. He hoped, however, that it was only a momentary indiſcretion in ſome

ſome wrong-headed men, and would ſoon paſs over. In the proſecution the innocent ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from the guilty, and he would cover the young gentleman alluded to by a *noli proſequi*.

The reſolutions were then ordered to be carried up to the Lord Lieutenant.

The Duke of Leinſter, Aug. 24. moved in the Houſe of Lords the two reſolutions which the Commons had paſſed on the 21ſt. The firſt paſſed without a diſſentient voice. Lord Mountmorres objected to the ſecond, and was followed by Lord Carysford. Lord Annaly was of opinion, that the authors and publiſhers in queſtion were beneath the dignity of parliament; but it was ſuch inflammatory publications that had miſled the nation from that ſatisfaction it ſhould enjoy on knowing the manifold benefits we had received from G. Britain. The reſolutions then paſſed in the affirmative; and the Lord Chancellor was ordered to carry the addreſs to the Lord Lieutenant.

Sir Richard Heron, Aug. 28. delivered the Lord Lieutenant's anſwer to the Commons addreſs of the 21ſt, that he would give directions in conformity to the deſire of the Houſe: which was ordered to be entered on the Journals.

The Recorder then ſpoke as follows.

"I beg leave to call the attention of the Houſe to what paſſed on the laſt day of its ſitting. On that day, in a very thin houſe, and without any previous intention, reſolutions were paſſed, which involve in them conſequences of the moſt momentous importance. I do not riſe up the advocate for ſedition, or the ſupporter of libels; I abhor the one as much as I deſpiſe the other. I have been often libelled, but I have ever treated thoſe impotent effects of malice with a ſilent contempt; and I could wiſh that what I conceive to be proper in an individual, was not deemed unbecoming of parliament.

Permit me, Sir, to ſay, that if the publications alluded to were improper, our reſolutions were premature and haſty, and unworthy the deliberative deciſions of parliament. There is not a gentleman of the long robe in this Houſe who does not well know, that if a proſecutor ſhould, previous to the trial of the offence, prejudice the minds of the public by writings declaring the offence of the party accuſed, ſuch perſon would be found guilty of a contempt, and would be attached in the court of king's-bench: and yet we who are the accuſers, and who think ourſelves offended, pronounce upon the guilt of the accuſed, and by our reſolutions anticipate what is to be the deciſion. Inſtead of reſolutions declaring ſuch publications ſeditious and libellous, the proper reſolution, as I conceive, would have been, to have addreſſed the Lord Lieutenant to lay the publication before the law-ſervants of his Majeſty, for them to report their opinion, whether they were libellous, and merited proſecution.

Sir, we ſhould make ſome diſtinction between a ſettled plan to raiſe ſedition, and the haſty and unguarded effuſions of young minds anxious in the cauſe of their country, and who have armed in its defence. Our gallant volunteers have been the boaſt of this country, and the terror of its enemies. Why have hoſtilities not been commenced againſt this kingdom, but that it has been united in itſelf? And why have invaſions of England been meditated, but that it has been rent by internal diſſenſions? Is it prudent then to put an end to this beneficial unanimity? Let us not forget what we owe to the volunteers of Dublin in particular. When a tumultuous number of perſons ſurrounded this Houſe, interrupted its deliberations, and dictated to and inſulted ſeveral of its members, the interference of the military was rendered unneceſſary, by the prudent, well-timed, and ſucceſsful efforts of one of the corps, conſiderable in its rank, and poſſeſſed of great profeſſional knowledge. [41. 609.].

Permit me alſo to remind this Houſe, that, when the city of London was almoſt in an univerſal conflagration, a number of perſons, on the day the account came, having aſſembled in the Park, the volunteers, to the number of 800, quitted their uſual avocations, and appeared in arms, determined to ſupport the public peace at the hazard of their lives. And ſhall we alienate the affections of theſe men, on account of a few haſty ſparks of paſſion? In a free country, public queſtions are a fair object of public diſcuſſion: I wiſh ever to ſee them ſuch; and where our actions are pure, we ſhould not fear any inveſtigation. I acknowledge, this parliament deſerves well of the people; in it we have obtained great advantages in trade; it voted new taxes to be inexpe-

dient;

dient; it paſſed a ſhort money-bill, and it relieved the tenantry of Ireland. On ſome of its late deciſions there prevails a difference of ſentiment; but ſurely a difference of opinion on ſpeculative points of trade and conſtitution may be entertained, without any man's thinking the worſe of the perſon who differs with him, even though his opinion ſhould expreſs ſuch difference in the warmeſt and moſt unguarded manner.

Let me call upon my Rt Hon. friend, to whoſe office the painful taſk of proſecution belongs, for his aſſiſtance on the occaſion. I know his mind revolts at the idea of perſecution; and if it muſt follow, the world will, I am perſuaded, as in juſtice it ought, impute what ſteps he ſhall be obliged to take, to his offi-cial character, and not to his private diſpoſition. His ſentiments are truly a literary tranſlation of a *nolli proſequi*. He will conſider conſequences; and he will, as well as the Houſe, permit me to remind them of what our countryman Major O'Flaherty ſays in the play, that "a quarrel well made up is better than a victory hard gained."

I have therefore, Sir, without interfering with the reſolutions of Monday laſt, drawn up, and wiſh to propoſe, ſome reſolutions as conciliatory on this occaſion, and which, or ſome ſubſtantially the ſame, I wiſh to ſee adopted; and they are theſe.

Firſt, to reſolve, That the decent conduct and ſpirited exertions of the volunteers of Ireland, merit the public approbation. Next, to reſolve, That we conſider the publications alluded to in our reſolutions of Monday laſt, to have originated in a haſty and unguarded, tho' well-intended zeal for the advancement of the trade, and the ſupport of the conſtitution of this kingdom. And, laſtly, to reſolve, That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, expreſſive of our wiſhes, that he will be pleaſed to give directions, that no further proſecution be had relative to the ſubject matter of the ſaid publications.

In what I have ſaid, I ſhall perhaps pleaſe neither party. In the time of warmth and reſentment, moderation finds it difficult to obtain a patient hearing; but I have diſcharged, as I think, my duty: if I be ſucceſsful, I have ſpent my day well; if not, I proteſt againſt the conſequences of perſecution, and tremble to think of them."

Mr Conolly ſaid, that what he had done on that day ſe'ennight, he thought his duty. He did not mention any ſet of volunteers, or individual volunteers; but he was certain, that no parliament ever deſerved more reſpect than the preſent. — The Hon. member alſo ſaid, had the publication of ſuch papers been diſcontinued, or any apology made, he would have been glad to have ſeconded the Hon. Gentleman's motion; but as they had perſiſted, as a member of that Houſe, and a lover of his country, he could not think he acted wrong in the courſe of his conduct in this reſpect. The reſolutions were paſſed in a fuller Houſe than the preſent; the parliament deſerved praiſe for ſuch reſolutions; and he had the pleaſure of finding many volunteer corps of the ſame opinion with him. If government and parliament were to be attacked day after day, it required to be ſtopped, and the deſigns of their enemies prevented.

The Attorney-General ſaid, he could appeal to a Rt Hon. Gentleman then in his eye, for his opinion of the volunteers early, when they were but few, and at the beginning of the ſeſſion: he appealed to him, if he did not declare it as his opinion, that they were the ſalvation of Ireland? But were the volunteers to be aſperſed with treaſon and ſedition? No. It was not the *Sterling*, it was ſpurious volunteers, who deſerved to be called *Birmingham volunteers*. It was like a perſon's putting on a ſcholar's gown to counterfeit a ſcholar; ſo there were many who put on the uniform of volunteers, who were not of them, but went about to inflame the minds of the people at all hours, and particularly in the Liberty. Were the ſeditious paragraphs that had been publiſhed to be ſmiled upon, and ſay that they had been done in haſte? It would be an inſult to the volunteers to ſay they originated with them. The queſtion was within a narrow compaſs: The reſolutions of the Houſe carried nothing in them againſt the volunteers, but againſt the authors, printers, and publiſhers, of thoſe improper paragraphs; againſt young, giddy, thoughtleſs people, and ſome deſigning emiſſaries of the common enemy. If it appeared that any volunteer was concerned in them, he would appear an ob-

ject of deteſtation, even to thoſe who reſpected the honour of his corps. As both Houſes had unanimouſly agreed to the reſolutions and addreſs, he could not conſent to give up the honour of parliament: the guilty ought to be puniſhed; though no man felt more than he did for the tranſgreſſion of an individual. — In reſpect to publications in the newſpapers, he remarked, that many of them were inflammatory: one indeed had been publiſhed in the Freeman's Journal, ſigned *Junius Brutus*, which was, he ſaid, written with ability and moderation; but it could anſwer no purpoſe to ſuggeſt any doubt upon the preſent occaſion.

Mr Wilſon ſaid, that as the Attorney-General had, with his uſual liberality and good ſenſe, expreſſed a wiſh to accede to the ſubſtance of all the reſolutions which the Recorder intended to move, he thought it might be expedient to poſtpone the conſideration of the ſubject for a day or two, as in that time ſuch ſteps might be taken as would ſanction the Houſe, without any derogation from their dignity, to remove the cauſe of any coolneſs or animoſity between them and the people.

Mr Forſter made a ſhort reply on the ſame ground with the Attorney-General, and did not impute the ſeditious paragraphs to the volunteers.

Sir Lucius O'Brien ſpoke in favour of the volunteers, particularly thoſe of Dublin.

The Recorder agreed to poſtpone his motions.

Eels: A diverting Anecdote.

MRS W—, a rich lady, remarkable for her avaricious meanneſs, being in her carriage on a viſit to a Noble family, on her way ſaw a woman with a baſket of eels; of whom ſhe bought two pounds, tied them up in her handkerchief, (and, not caring to leave them in her chariot, for fear her ſervants would pilfer any), put them in her pocket, and preſently arrived at the place of appointment; where was a numerous aſſemblage of the politeſt company. She had not long ſat, ere the wiggling gentry, having broke looſe, (unperceived by her), were thuffling away in a variety of directions from her petticoats, to the inexpreſſible ſurpriſe and diverſion of all preſent, excepting herſelf; who, covered with confuſion, left the room abruptly, but not before ſhe had carefully picked up every one of her eels.

AMERICA. [428.]

In the Independent Chronicle, publiſhed at Boſton, Aug. 24. is the following article.

"*Boſton, Aug.* 14. The aſſeſſors of the town of Boſton hereby notify the inhabitants thereof to bring in, on oath, true and perfect liſts of their polls, and of all their real and perſonal eſtates (according to law) they were poſſeſſed of on the 20th day of May laſt, viz. houſes and all real eſtates, (whether improved, or not improved, diſtinguiſhing thoſe in the management and poſſeſſion of ſome other perſon); as alſo a liſt of all their perſonal eſtate, including money at intereſt, more than they pay intereſt for; debts due not on intereſt more than they are indebted, and monies of all kinds on hand, diſtinguiſhing hard money from paper money; and alſo the amount of the juſt value of all goods, wares, and merchandiſe, ſtock in trade, veſſels of all ſorts, with their ſtores, appurtenances and appendages, plate, horſes, oxen, cattle of all ſorts and ages; ſheep, ſwine, grain of all ſorts, and all kinds of produce of the land, and of all other property whatſoever, (excepting houſehold-furniture, wearing-apparel, farming-utenſils, and the tools of mechanics), on the ſaid 20th day of May laſt, according to the current price of the ſaid real and perſonal eſtate, in the currency of the United States on the ſaid 20th day of May laſt; and alſo the amount of their income from any profeſſion, faculty, handicraft-trade, or employment; and of the amount of all incomes and profits gained by trading by ſea or on ſhore, and by means of advantages ariſing by the war, and the neceſſities of the community.

N. B. Attendance will be given by the aſſeſſors, at their office, eaſt end of Fanueil Hall, to receive ſaid liſts, from the date hereof, to the 28th of this month (Lord's day excepted,) and no longer."

In the Pennſylvania Gazette of July 8. there is an extract of a letter from Gen. Waſhington, dated, Whippany, June 25. which gives an account of the iſſue of Gen. Knyphauſen's expedition into the Jerſeys [425.], viz.

"The conduct of the enemy giving us reaſon to ſuſpect a deſign againſt Weſt Point, on the 21ſt the army, except two brigades and the horſe, left under the command of Gen. Greene, to cover the country

country and our ſtores), was put in motion to proceed ſlowly towards Pompton. On the 22d it arrived at Rockaway bridge, about eleven miles from Morris-town. The day following, the enemy moved in force from Eliſabeth-town towards Springfield. They were oppoſed with great conduct and ſpirit, by Maj.-Gen^{s} Greene and Dickinſon, with the Continental troops and ſuch of the militia as were aſſembled: but, with their ſuperiority in numbers, they of courſe gained Springfield. Having burnt the village, they retired the ſame day to their former poſition. In the night they abandoned it, croſſed over to Staten iſland, and took up their bridge. I beg leave to refer Congreſs to Gen. Greene's report for particulars.

The enemy have not made their incurſions into this ſtate without loſs. Ours has been ſmall. The militia deſerve every thing that can be ſaid on both occaſions. They flew to arms univerſally, and acted with a ſpirit equal to any thing I have ſeen in the courſe of the war.

The incloſed report from Maj.-Gen. Greene is as follows.

"SIR, *Springfield, June* 24. 1780.

I have been too buſily employed, until the preſent moment, to lay before your Excellency the tranſactions of yeſterday.

The enemy advanced from Eliſabeth-town, about five in the morning, ſaid to be about 5000 infantry, with a large body of cavalry, and fifteen or twenty pieces of artillery. Their march was rapid and compact. They moved in two columns, one on the main road leading to Springfield, the other on the Vauxhall road. Maj. Lee, with the horſe and pickets, oppoſed the right column, and Col. Dayton, with his regiment, the left; and both gave as much oppoſition as could have been expected from ſo ſmall a force. Our troops were ſo extended, to guard the different roads leading to the ſeveral paſſes over the mountain, that I had ſcarcely time to collect them at Springfield, and make the neceſſary diſpoſitions, before the enemy appeared before the town; when a cannonade commenced between their advance and our artillery, poſted for the defence of the bridge. The enemy continued manœuvring in our front for upwards of two hours, which induced me to believe they were attempting to gain our flanks. My force was ſmall, and from the direction of the roads, my ſituation was critical. I diſpoſed of the troops in the beſt manner I could, to guard our flanks, ſecure a retreat, and oppoſe the advance of their columns. Col. Angell, with his regiment, and ſeveral ſmall detachments, and one piece of artillery, was poſted to ſecure the bridge in front of the town. Col. Shrieve's regiment was drawn up at the ſecond bridge, to cover the retreat of thoſe poſted at the firſt. Maj. Lee, with his dragoons, and the pickets, commanded by Capt. Walker, was poſted at Little's bridge, on the Vauxhall road; and Col. Ogden was detached to ſupport him. The remainder of Gen. Maxwell's and Stark's brigades were drawn up on the high grounds at the mill. The militia were on the flanks. Thoſe under the command of Gen. Dickinſon made a ſpirited attack upon one of the enemy's flanking parties; but his force was too ſmall to puſh the advantage he had gained.

While the enemy were making demonſtrations to their left, their right column advanced on Maj. Lee. The bridge was diſputed with great obſtinacy, and the enemy muſt have received very conſiderable injury; but by fording the river, and gaining the point of the hill, they obliged the Major, with his party, to give up the paſs. At this inſtant of time their left column began the attack on Col. Angell: the action was ſevere, and laſted about forty minutes; when ſuperior numbers overcame obſtinate bravery, and forced our troops to retire over the ſecond bridge. There the enemy were warmly received by Col. Shrieve's regiment; but as they advanced in great force, with a large train of artillery, he had orders to join the brigade.

As the enemy continued to preſs our left on the Vauxhall road, which led directly into our rear, and would have given them the moſt important paſs, and finding our front too extenſive to be effectually ſecured by ſo ſmall a body of troops, I thought it moſt adviſable to take poſt upon the firſt range of hills in the rear of Bryant's tavern, where the roads are brought ſo near to a point, that ſuccour might readily be given from one to the other. This enabled me to detach Col. Webb's regiment, commanded by Lt-Col. Huntington, and Col. Jackſon's regiment, with one piece of artillery; which entirely checked the

advance of the enemy on our left, and ſecured that paſs.

Being thus advantageouſly poſted, I was in hopes the enemy would have attempted to gain the heights; but diſcovering no diſpoſition in them for attacking us, and ſeeing them begin to fire the houſes in town, detachments were ordered out on every quarter, to prevent their burning buildings not immediately under the command of their cannon and muſketry. In a few minutes they had ſet fire to almoſt every houſe in town, and began their retreat. Capt. Davis, with a detachment of 120 men, ſeveral ſmaller parties, with a large body of militia, fell upon their rear and flanks, and kept up a continual fire upon them, till they entered Eliſabeth-town, which place they reached about ſun-ſet. Stark's brigade was immediately put in motion on the firſt appearance of a retreat, which was ſo precipitate that they were not able to overtake them.

The enemy continued at Eliſabeth-town Point until twelve o'clock at night, and then began to croſs their troops to Staten iſland; by ſix this morning they had totally evacuated the Point, and removed their bridge. Maj. Lee fell in with their rear-guard; but they were ſo covered by their works, that little or no injury could be done them. He made ſome refugees priſoners, and took ſome Tories, which they abandoned to expedite their retreat.

I have the pleaſure to inform your Excellency, that the troops who were engaged, behaved with great coolneſs and intrepidity, and the whole of them diſcovered an impatience to be brought into action. The good order and diſcipline which they exhibited in all their movements do them the higheſt honour. The artillery under the command of Lt-Col. Foreſt was well ſerved. I have only to regret the loſs of Capt.-Lieut. Thompſon, who fell at the ſide of his piece by a cannon-ball.

It is impoſſible to fix with certainty the enemy's loſs; but as there was much cloſe firing, and our troops advantageouſly poſted, they muſt have ſuffered very conſiderably.

I herewith incloſe your Excellency a return of our killed, wounded, and miſſing, which I am happy to find is much leſs than I had reaſon to expect, from the heavy fire they ſuſtained.

I am at a loſs to determine what was the object of the enemy's expedition: if it was to injure the troops under my command, or to penetrate further into the country, they were fruſtrated. If the deſtruction of this place, it was a diſgraceful one. I lament that our force was too ſmall to ſave the town from ruin. I wiſh every American could have been a ſpectator: they would have felt for the ſufferers, and joined to revenge the injury.

I cannot cloſe this letter without acknowledging the particular ſervices of Lt-Col. Barber, who acted as deputy adjutant-general, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his activity in aſſiſting to make the neceſſary diſpoſitions. I have the honour to be, &c.

N. GREENE, Major-General.

There were a number of priſoners made, but as they went on to Morris, I had no return of them."

Return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing.

Total. Killed, 1 captain, 3 ſerjeants, 9 rank and file. Wounded, 1 captain, 4 ſubalterns, 5 ſerjeants, 37 rank and file, 2 matroſſes. Miſſing, 9 rank and file.

The return of Davis's detachment I could not get, he having marched off the next morning after the action. The return of the militia I cannot get. They had none killed, but about 12 wounded.

F. BARBER, Lieut.-Col."

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec."

We have ſeen no account of this expedition publiſhed by authority of the Britiſh generals or miniſtry; — what follows is an extract of a letter, dated June 30. brought by the packet from New York which arrived in England about the end of September. — " It is a matter of ſome difficulty to ſpeak of the Eliſabeth-town expedition. The particular object of it is not known to me, nor the cauſes of our retreating when we might have proceeded. Moſt people agree, that Gen. Stirling's wound prevented us from ſurpriſing Maxwell's brigade; and that it was by the advice of ſome Britiſh Generals, that the army was ordered back the firſt time. Repeated information came in, during the ſpring and winter, that Waſhington's army was much diſaffected, and wanted only an opportunity to deſert; one object of our movement probably was, to afford them that opportunity.—But mat-

ters

ters were ſo ordered, that they could not deſert in any number, had they been ever ſo willing. There is not a more rebellious diſtrict in America than about Eliſabeth-town, and towards Morris-town. Waſhington kept the militia conſtantly between his own army and ours, ſo that only a few of his men could come over. Many of the inhabitants of that diſtrict took arms, and fired at our men from houſes, fences, &c. For this reaſon, moſt of the houſes in Springfield and Connecticut farms are burnt, and many of the moſt violent rebels are killed; no place on the continent deſerved this chaſtiſement better, and it will probably be attended with good effects. Although the army was two weeks there, and the rebels exerted themſelves to the utmoſt to collect the militia from every part of the province, yet they could not muſter more than 800 militiamen at any one time. Some inhabitants were bayonetted, for not turning out to fight the King's troops."

"*Hartford, June* 13. His Excellency Gen. Waſhington is appointed Lieutenant-General of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's troops in America, and Vice-Admiral of the White flag; an honour rarely conferred on a foreigner." *Connecticut Courant.*

In the London Gazette of Sept. 30. there are extracts of letters from Gen. Clinton to Ld George Germain, brought by Brig.-Gen. Dalrymple, who arrived from New York in his Majeſty's ſhip Virginia on the 25th, viz.

"*New York, Aug.* 14. I had the honour to inform your Lordſhip in my laſt of my arrival from Charleſtown, and of the poſition in which I had placed the troops four miles in front of King's-bridge defences.

My advices from your Lordſhip had given me cauſe to expect a French armament; and intelligence, which I communicated to Admiral Arbuthnot, had convinced me that their firſt deſtination was Rhode iſland. I, in conſequence, ſolicited that tranſports for 6000 men might be in full readineſs to receive troops, ſhould early intimation of the enemy's arrival invite to enterpriſe againſt them.

On the 5th of July ſome ſhips of war fell in with the French fleet off Cape Henry; and on the 8th the Admiral received information of it. The 13th Adm. Graves arrived.

On the 18th, by a courier from the eaſt end of Long iſland, the firſt intelligence was received of the arrival, on the 10th, of the French off Rhode iſland; which I tranſmitted immediately to Adm. Arbuthnot.

In the hope that I might yet be in time to undertake ſomething offenſive againſt the enemy, either by a land-attack ſolely, or, if the Admiral ſhould have found it adviſable, a joint attempt with the fleet, I determined, as ſpeedily as poſſible, to put a body of troops afloat in the Sound, ready for operation to the eaſtward, if farther information ſhould warrant it, and not too diſtant to return rapidly, and act againſt the rebel-army, ſhould they, in my abſence, form an enterpriſe againſt theſe poſts.

Many cauſes conſpired to retard the arrival of tranſports at Frogs-Neck, from which place my imbarkation was only effected the 27th. During this time all hopes of ſucceſs from a coup de main were of courſe waſted away.

The Camilla and Amphitrite, which were appointed to convoy us, joining the ſame day, I proceeded with the tranſports to Huntingdon bay, where I was honoured with ſuch accounts from the Admiral, of the attention the enemy had given to fortify themſelves, that I no longer entertained an idea of making any attempt ſolely with the troops. I cannot judge what might have been expected from a joint operation; but I preſume that, in the aſpect affairs bore at that time, it was not to be undertaken with propriety.

On the 31ſt, therefore, I returned to Whiteſtone, where I diſimbarked the troops, keeping the tranſports in readineſs to receive them again, if neceſſary; and the army incamped near the ſhore.

During this time, Waſhington, by a rapid movement, had, with an army increaſed to 12,000 men, paſſed the North river, and was moving towards King's-bridge, when he muſt have learned that my armament had not proceeded to Rhode iſland. He (I apprehend in conſequence of this) recroſſed the river, and is now near Orange town.

The Admiral is near Gardner's iſland; to which place I ſhall, if poſſible, proceed, to confer with him and his officers, that if any thing can be done by the fleet, the ſecondary aſſiſtance of the land-forces may be given; for it is no longer in my power, with my preſent numbers and

reſources,

reſources, to think of any deliberate undertaking as principal, againſt the united force of the French and rebels, in a poſt which 3500 Britiſh were able to maintain, in a meaner poſture of defence, againſt 18,000 men, and a very powerful fleet." [40. 540. &c.]

"*Eaſt Hampton, Suffolk county, Long iſland, Aug.* 20. I have the ſatisfaction of communicating to your Lordſhip an inſtance of courage, which reflects the greateſt honour on a ſmall body of the refugees.

About ſeventy of them had taken poſt on a part of the oppoſite ſhore on the North river called Bull's Ferry, where they had fortified themſelves with a blockhouſe and ſtockade to be protected in cutting wood, the labour they were employed in for their maintenance.

A corps of near 2000 rebels under their Gen^{ls} Wayne, Irving, and Proctor, with ſeven pieces of cannon, made an attack upon them on the 21ſt ult. Notwithſtanding a cannonade of three hours, almoſt every ſhot of which penetrated through the blockhouſe, and an attempt to carry the place by aſſault, they were repulſed by theſe brave men, with the loſs of a great many killed and wounded. The exertions of the refugees did not ceaſe, after having reſiſted ſo great a force; they followed the enemy, ſeized their ſtragglers, and reſcued from them the cattle they were driving from the neighbouring diſtrict.

The blockhouſe, which I viſited, was pierced with fifty-two ſhot in one face only; and the two ſmall guns that were in it diſmounted. Six of the refugees were killed, and fifteen wounded, the far greater part in the blockhouſe".

An account of this action by Gen. Waſhington appeared in the Pennſylvania Packet of Aug. 1. dated, Head Quarters, Bergen county, July 26. 1780, viz.

"SIR,

HAVING received information that there were conſiderable numbers of cattle and horſes on Bergen neck, within reach of the enemy, and having reaſon to ſuſpect that they meant ſhortly to draw all ſupplies of that kind within their lines, I detached Brig.-Gen. Wayne, on the 20th, with the firſt and ſecond Pennſylvania brigades, with four pieces of artillery attached to them, and Col. Moyland's regiment of dragoons, to bring them off. I had it alſo in contemplation, to attempt at the ſame time the deſtruction of a block-houſe erected at Bull's ferry, which ſerved the purpoſes of covering the enemy's wood-cutters, and giving ſecurity to a body of refugees, by whom it was garriſoned, and who committed depredations upon the well-affected inhabitants for many miles round.

Gen. Wayne having diſpoſed of his troops in ſuch a manner as to guard the different landing-places on the Bergen ſhore, upon which the enemy might throw over troops from York iſland to intercept his retreat, and having ſent down his cavalry to execute the buſineſs of driving off the ſtock, proceeded, with the firſt, ſecond, and tenth regiments, and the artillery, to the block-houſe, which he found ſurrounded by an abbatis and ſtockade. He for ſome time tried the effect of his field-pieces upon it; but, though the fire was kept up for an hour, they were found too light to penetrate the logs of which it was conſtructed. The troops, during this time, being galled by a conſtant fire from the loop-holes of the houſe, and ſeeing no chance of making a breach by cannon:—thoſe of the firſt and ſecond regiments, notwithſtanding the utmoſt efforts of the officers to reſtrain them, ruſhed through the abattis to the foot of the ſtockade, with a view of forcing an entrance; which was found impracticable. This act of intemperate valour was the cauſe of the loſs we ſuſtained, and which amounted in the whole to three officers wounded, 15 non-commiſſioned and privates killed, and 46 non-commiſſioned and privates wounded.—The wounded officers are, Lieut^{s}. Hammond and Crawford, of the firſt, and Lieut. D'Hart, of the ſecond, the laſt ſince dead. I cannot but mention his death with regret, as he was a young gentleman of amiable qualities, and who promiſed fair to be ſerviceable to his country.

The dragoons, in the mean time, drove off the ſtock which were found in the Neck; the ſloops and wood-boats in the dock near the Block-houſe were burnt, and the few people on board them made priſoners.

I have been thus particular, leſt the account of this affair ſhould have reached Philadelphia much exaggerated, as is commonly the caſe upon ſuch occaſions.—I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

His Excel. Samuel Huntington, Eſq;"

In

In the Gazette of Oct. 30 there are likewiſe extracts of two letters from Vice-Adm. Arbuthnot to the Admiralty, brought by Capt. Orde, in the ſame ſhip, viz.

"*Europe, Gardner's-iſland bay, Aug.* 9. In my letter of the 3d of July laſt, I had the honour to inform you of the arrival of the Robuſt and Pearl from Haliſax, and that diſpoſitions were made to receive the French fleet, ſhould it arrive before Rear-Adm. Graves; if otherwiſe, to put his reinforcement in immediate order for ſervice, to enable me to meet or purſue it.

On the 8th, the Triton and Guadalupe, which had been on the look-out, returned with intelligence that they had fallen in with the enemy's ſquadron on the 5th; that its force conſiſted of eight ſhips of the line and frigates, and that it appeared to be ſteering to the Delaware.

On the 13th following, Rear-Adm. Graves arrived at Sandy-Hook with ſix ſhips of the line, having left the Amphitrite with a French Eaſt-Indiaman he had captured in his way; and having landed the ſick, which were immediately replaced by volunteers from the ſhips in the harbour, and their water and proviſions being ſoon completed, I paſſed the bar with the Europe, Robuſt, Raiſonable, and Renown, on the 17th, and having received intelligence, that the enemy had arrived at Rhode iſland, I loſt no time in proceeding with the ſquadron off that place, and arrived there on the 22d. The enemy appeared to have ſeveral conſiderable encampments on the Shore, and had moored the ſhips and frigates in a line extending from Roſe iſland to the Connecut ſhore.

In the mean time the Blonde and Galatea were left with orders to bring the tranſports under their convoy from New York, ſhould the General judge an attempt on Rhode iſland to be warrantable. I remained at anchor off Block iſland until the 4th, when the troops, which had embarked at Huntington bay, being ordered on ſhore, I proceeded to this bay on the 6th, to procure refreſhments, and to complete our water; and the moment this is done, I ſhall reſume my ſtation off Newport. Even here I am ready, at an inſtant, eventually to co operate with the army, or to purſue the enemy, as opportunity and occaſion may offer or require.

The coaſt is in the mean time lined with cruiſers, every ſloop and frigate I have being at ſea.

As their Lordſhips will undoubtedly be anxious to be informed reſpecting our ſituation, I diſpatch the Virginia with this; and I deſire to mention Capt. Orde to their Lordſhips as an officer of great merit.

Europe, off Martha's Vineyard, Aug. 25. I have been induced to detain the Virginia ſome days longer than I at firſt intended, in the hope that I might have ſome deciſive event to communicate to their Lordſhips: but the enemy ſtill continue at Newport. The report of an expected reinforcement is yet current, and their determination appears to remain inactive until they ſhall be ſtrengthened.

I left Gardner's-iſland bay the 17th inſtant; and having cruiſed with the ſquadron for eight days between Nantuket ſhoals and the eaſt end of Long iſland, I anchored here yeſterday, and am ready to act as events may point out. Every wind that enables the enemy to ſail from Rhode iſland, is fair to me: they cannot move, but I muſt have inſtant notice of it."

In the South-Carolina Gazette, dated, Charleſtown, July 27. there are two proclamations by the Right Hon. Charles Earl Cornwallis, Lieutenant-General of his Majeſty's forces, &c. both dated Charleſtown, one July 22. the other July 25.

The firſt runs thus.—"Whereas a memorial hath been preſented unto me by ſundry perſons who have been hitherto concerned in carrying on the trade and merchandiſe of this province, ſetting forth, "That, in conſequence of their former dealings, they are indebted unto ſeveral merchants and manufacturers in G. Britain in large ſums of money, which they are anxious to diſcharge as faſt as poſſible; and that there are now in this province, over and above what will be wanted for the conſumption of the army and inhabitants, ſeveral thouſand barrels of rice, and alſo other uſual articles or produce, to a very conſiderable amount, which, if they are permitted to be ſhipped to G. Britain, would be applied to that purpoſe, but if detained in the country, will, from their periſhable nature, greatly diminiſh in value;" and they have therefore prayed, that I would grant them my permiſſion to export the ſame to G. Britain, under

ſuch

ſuch regulations and reſtrictions as may be thought fit to be eſtabliſhed: And whereas, upon due conſideration, it hath appeared to me, that it will be fit and expedient to grant the prayer of the ſaid memorial; I do, by this my proclamation, notify and declare, That permiſſion will from henceforth be granted to his Majeſty's faithful and loyal ſubjects, to export to G. Britain or Ireland, for the purpoſe above mentioned, ſo much of the rice now remaining in the country, and alſo ſuch other articles of produce as may be lawfully exported, and will not be wanted for the uſe of the army, navy, or inhabitants; ſubject nevertheleſs unto, and under ſuch rules, regulations, and reſtrictions, as it hath been found neceſſary to ſubſtitute and ſuperadd to thoſe ſpecified and directed by the proclamation iſſued by his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton on the 27th day of May laſt. And all maſters of veſſels, and other perſons, are hereby cautioned againſt receiving on board any merchandiſe or effects which may belong to priſoners, either upon parole or under confinement, or to any others whatſoever, except his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, as their veſſels thereby will be rendered liable to confiſcation, and themſelves to other forfeitures and puniſhments, which will be levied and inflicted with the rigour ſo criminal a conduct doth deſerve."

The ſecond runs thus. — "Whereas it hath been repreſented unto me, that ſome of the inhabitants of this province have endeavoured to diſpoſe of great part of their property, and intended to remove with their effects out of the limits of his Majeſty's government, whereby the merchants in G. Britain, and other lawful creditors, may be greatly injured, and defrauded of the juſt debts which are due to them; and, for many other reaſons, the ſame ought not at preſent to be permitted: I do therefore, by this my proclamation, ſtrictly forbid all perſons whatever from ſelling or diſpoſing of, or from offering for ſale or diſpoſal, any lands, houſes, or negroes, without having firſt obtained a licence ſo to do from the commandant of Charleſtown; who, in fit and reaſonable caſes, will grant the ſame: and all houſes, lands, or negroes, which ſhall hereafter be ſold, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of, or offered to be ſold or diſpoſed of, without ſuch licence, will be ſeized and ſequeſtered. And whereas the privileges and advantages incident to the trade and commerce which is carried on in this province, are by law limited to, and ought to be excluſively enjoyed by, his Majeſty's liege and faithful ſubjects; yet, nevertheleſs, perſons who are priſoners have preſumed to interfere therein, and have opened ſhops for the purpoſes of carrying on trade and commerce in Charleſtown; all ſuch perſons are hereby cautioned againſt continuing ſuch practices; and if, in future, they do not deſiſt therefrom, their goods and merchandiſe will be ſeized and forfeited: and all auctioneers and vendue-maſters, or other perſons, are hereby ſtrictly enjoined from carrying on any trade, or ſelling or diſpoſing of any goods, wares, or merchandiſe, on account of, or for the benefit of ſuch perſons, upon pain of having their licence taken from them, or being otherwiſe dealt with according to the nature of the caſe. Provided nevertheleſs, that nothing is hereby to be conſtrued to extend to prevent bakers, butchers, or any handicraft, tradeſman, manufacturer, or labourer, from exerciſing or carrying on their uſual and accuſtomed occupations and employments. And as ſundry perſons may clandeſtinely withdraw themſelves from this province, to the prejudice of his Majeſty's ſervice, and injury of their lawful creditors, I do hereby, in the moſt ſtrict manner, prohibit and forbid all maſters of tranſports, or other veſſels employed in his Majeſty's ſervice, from receiving on board, or carrying away, any perſons whatever, either white or black, except the crew they brought with them, unleſs they ſhall receive a written paſſport or permiſſion from the commandant at Charleſtown for that purpoſe. And the more effectually to prevent the ſame being done in the veſſels employed in the trade and commerce of the country, the maſters of all ſuch veſſels are hereby ordered to comply with the directions ſpecified in two acts of the general aſſembly of this province, the one intitled, "An act for the entry of veſſels," and the other, "An additional act to an act for the entry of veſſels," upon pain of being proſecuted for the penalties inflicted by the ſaid acts, in caſe of their neglect or refuſal."

In the London Gazette before mentioned of Sept. 30. there are extracts of four letters from Lt-Gen. Earl Cornwallis to Gen. Clinton, viz.

"*Charleſtown, June* 30. The ſubmiſ-

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ſion of Gen. Williamſon at Ninety-ſix, whoſe capitulation I incloſe with Capt. Paris's letter, and the diſperſion of a party of rebels who had aſſembled at an iron-work on the north-weſt border of the province, by a detachment of dragoons and militia from Lt-Col. Turnbull, put an end to all reſiſtance in South Carolina.

I have agreed to a propoſal made by Mr Harriſon, to raiſe a provincial corps of 500 men, with the rank of Major, to be compoſed of the natives of the country between the Pedee and Wateree, and in which it is at preſent extremely probable that he will ſucceed.

I have eſtabliſhed the moſt ſatisfactory correſpondence, and have ſeen ſeveral people of credit and undoubted fidelity from North Carolina. They all agree in aſſurances of the good diſpoſition of a conſiderable body of the inhabitants, and of the impoſſibility of ſubſiſting a body of troops in that country till the harveſt is over. This reaſon, the heat of the ſummer, and the unſettled ſtate of South Carolina, all concurred to convince me of the neceſſity of poſtponing offenſive operations on that ſide until the latter end of Auguſt, or beginning of September; and, in conſequence, I ſent emiſſaries to the leading perſons amongſt our friends, recommending, in the ſtrongeſt terms, that they ſhould attend to their harveſt, prepare proviſions, and remain quiet until the King's troops were ready to enter the province.

Notwithſtanding theſe precautions, I am ſorry to ſay, that a conſiderable number of loyal inhabitants of Tryon county, encouraged and headed by a Colonel Moore, roſe on the 18th inſtant, without order or caution, and were, in a few days, defeated by Gen. Rutherford, with ſome loſs."

"*Charleſtown, July* 14. Since my arrival at this place, I have been employed in the internal regulations of the province, and ſettling the militia of the lower diſtricts; both of which are in great forwardneſs: and I have kept up a conſtant correſpondence with the frontiers and the interior parts of North Carolina; where the aſpect of affairs is not ſo peaceable as when I wrote laſt. Maj.-Gen. de Kalbe is certainly at Hillſborough, with 2000 Continental troops, including ſome cavalry, and ſaid to be preparing to advance to Saliſbury: Porterfield is in the neighbourhood of Saliſbury, with 300 Virginians; and Rutherford with ſome militia with him; Caſwall with 1500 militia is marched from Croſs Creek to the deep river between Hillſborough and Saliſbury; and Sumpter with about the ſame number of militia, is advanced as far as the Catawba ſettlement. Lord Rawdon reports to me, that many of the diſaffected South-Carolinians, from the Waxhaw and other ſettlements on the frontier, whom he had put on parole, have availed themſelves of the general releaſe of the 20th of June, and have joined Gen. Sumpter.

Accounts from Virginia, through different channels, ſay, that 2500 of their militia had followed De Kalbe; that the aſſembly had voted 5000 men to be immediately draſted to ſerve as a corps of obſervation; and had veſted their Governor with abſolute power during their receſs. The government of North Carolina is likewiſe making great exertions to raiſe troops, and perſecuting our friends in the moſt cruel manner; in conſequence of which Col. Bryan, although he had promiſed to wait for my orders, loſt all patience, and roſe with about 800 men on the Yadkin; and, by a difficult and dangerous march, joined Maj. M'Arthur on the borders of Anſon county: about two thirds only of his people were armed, and thoſe I believe but indifferently.

The effects of the exertions which the enemy are making in thoſe two provinces, will, I make no doubt, be exaggerated to us. To enable me to begin firſt, I am uſing every poſſible diſpatch in tranſporting to Camden, rum, ſalt, regimental ſtores, arms, and ammunition, which, on account of the diſtance, and exceſſive heat of the ſeaſon, is a work of infinite labour, and requires a conſiderable time. In the mean while, the meaſures that I have directed Lord Rawdon to take, will, I truſt, put it out of the power of the enemy to ſtrike a blow at any of our detachments, or to make any conſiderable inroads into this province. I have the ſatisfaction to aſſure your Excellency, that the numbers and diſpoſition of our militia equal my moſt ſanguine expectations.

I have agreed to the propoſal of Mr Cunningham, in the Ninety-ſix diſtrict, to raiſe a corps on the footing of Major Harriſon's."

"*Charleſtown, July* 15. I have juſt received intelligence from Lord Rawdon, that De Kalbe has certainly joined Caſwall,

wall, at Coxe's plantation, on the Deep river: his Lordship, in consequence, has withdrawn Maj. M'Arthur's detachment over the Black Creek; where he means to join him with two battalions, and post Lt Col. Webster on Hanging-Rock Creek. This will make his situation pretty compact. But I fear the enemy will make incursions into the country. I propose going down in a few days; although you will easily imagine, that arrangements here are much wanted, and that I can be but ill spared: the other business is however the most pressing.

Lord Rawdon likewise inclosed to me a letter from Lt-Col. Turnbull at Rocky Mount, on the west bank of the Wateree, thirty miles from Camden; who reports, that having heard that some of the violent rebels, about thirty miles in his front, had returned to their plantations, and were encouraging the people to join them, he sent Capt. Huck, of the Legion, with a detachment of about thirty or forty of that corps, 20 mounted men of the New York volunteers, and the militia, to seize or drive them away, Capt. Huck, encouraged by meeting with no opposition, encamped in an unguarded manner, and was totally surprised and routed. The Captain was killed, and only 12 of the Legion, and as many of the militia, escaped."

"*Charlestown, Aug.* 6. The general state of things in the two provinces of North and South Carolina, is not very materially altered since my letters of the 14th and 15th of last month were written. Frequent skirmishes, with various success, have happened in the country between the Catawba river and Broad river. The militia of the district about Tiger and Ennoree rivers was formed by us under Col. Floyd; Col. Neale, the rebel colonel, had fled; but Lt-Col. Lisle, who had been paroled to the islands, exchanged, on his arrival in Charlestown, his parole for a certificate of his being a good subject, returned to the country, and carried off the whole battalion to join Gen. Sumpter at Catawba. We have not, however, on the whole, lost ground in that part of the country. Turnbull was attacked at Rocky Mount, by Sumpter, with about 1200 men, militia and refugees, from this province; whom he repulsed with great loss: we had on our part an officer killed, and one wounded. Col. Turnbull's conduct was very meritorious.

The affair of Capt. Huck turned out of less consequence than it appeared at first: The Captain and three men of the Legion were killed, and seven men of the New-York volunteers taken. On the eastern part of the province, Maj. M'Arthur, seeing the great importance of the post at Chiraw-hill, and finding himself perfectly secure from any attack of the enemy, desired to continue there longer than it was intended he should when I had the honour of writing to you on the 15th. At last, however, the 71st regiment grew so exceedingly sickly, that he found it absolutely necessary to move; and marched on the 24th to the east branch of Linche's creek. Gates, who has taken the command of De Kalbe's corps, was still on Deep river; and Rutherford no farther advanced than Rocky river, Pedee. Knowing of no enemy within many miles, he ventured to send about 100 sick in boats down the Pedee to George-town. Col. Mills, who commanded the militia of the Chiraw district, though a very good man, had not complied with my instructions in forming his corps; but had placed more faith in oaths and professions, and attended less to the former conduct of those he admitted. The instant this militia found that M'Arthur had left his post, and were assured that Gates would come there the next day, they seized their own officers, and the hundred sick, and carried them all prisoners into North Carolina. Col. Mills with difficulty made his escape to George-town. The wheat-harvest in North Carolina is now over; but the weather is still excessively hot: and, notwithstanding our utmost exertions, a great part of the rum, salt, cloathing, and necessaries for the soldiers, and the arms for the provincials, and ammunition for the troops, are not very far advanced on their way to Camden. However, if no material interruption happens, this business will be nearly accomplished in a fortnight, or three weeks.

Our assurances of attachment from our distressed friends in North Carolina, are as strong as ever. And the patience and fortitude with which those unhappy people bear the most oppressive and cruel tyranny that ever was exercised over any country, deserve our greatest admiration."

In the pocket of Maj.-Gen. De Kalbe, who was wounded and taken prisoner in an action Aug. 16, were found two letters

to

to Dr Phile of Philadelphia; — of which what follows are extracts.

1. —— "I was, ever ſince I paſſed Roanoak river, and am ſtill, in great diſtreſs for proviſions for the army. With great difficulty I have hitherto collected, by military force, as much as was neceſſary to keep the army from ſtarving. This want has put it out of my power to purſue my plan, to march to Pedee river, and drive the enemies from thence. I cannot complain of the Governor, farther than there are no magazines in all the ſtate; for he has given me all the authority to act as I pleaſe: but almoſt all the inhabitants are unwilling to part with any thing for the army, either for love or money. I am ſure the enemy would not have kept or defended their poſts, had I been able to march on. Poſſibly I am cenſured, by thoſe that do know nothing about the matter, for not having puſhed on. I knew it was not to be done without the greateſt danger, or ſtarving the troops, to oblige them to diſband. But for my own eaſe of mind, I have called a council of general and field officers: they were unanimouſly of opinion, that ſuch a movement was impracticable, and would be highly imprudent.

I am happy to hear by a letter juſt received from Gen. Gates, dated, Richmond, 8th July, informing, that he was appointed by Congreſs to take command of the ſouthern department, and expect to be here in a few days. I wiſh he may have it in his power to get proviſions in another way than by ſending half the army out to collect, which renders it dangerous to be near the enemy. May be he will uſe more ſeverity than I did, and tell the Governors, ſuch a thing muſt be; and that they will take it kinder of him, than they would take it of me."

2. —— "Gen. Gates arrived the 24th of July, and took the command on the 26th, to my great ſatisfaction. With what I have provided, and what he expected from Providence, (for he had and could have no certainty of ſupplies), continued moving on, without ſeeing the enemy. They retreat before us. It is true they are not much better off for proviſions than we are, and are very ſickly: our army has not ſo many ſick as they have, although our troops have ſuffered amazingly. We have been often five or ſix days without bread, flour, or meal, and ſometimes without meat, living on apples, green peaches, and green corn, when it was to be had in a barren thinſettled country. Now we are in hopes of faring better, if we can reach Camden. I am apt to believe the enemy will not make a ſtand there, but confine themſelves to Charleſtown."

"By Horatio Gates, Eſq; Major-General, and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States in the Southern department of America, &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

THE patriotic exertions of the virtuous citizens of the United States having been enabled, under the protection of Divine Providence, to vindicate the rights of America in this State, and by the approach of a numerous, well-appointed, and formidable army, to compel our late triumphant and inſulting foes to retreat from their moſt advantageous poſts with precipitation and diſmay; I have judged it moſt expedient, at this period of my progreſs, to give aſſurances of forgiveneſs and perfect ſecurity to ſuch of the unfortunate citizens of this State, as have been induced, by the terror of ſanguinary puniſhments, the menace of confiſcation, and all the arbitrary meaſures of military domination, apparently to acquieſce under the Britiſh government, and to make a forced declaration of allegiance and ſupport, to a tyranny which the indignant ſouls of citizens reſolved on freedom inwardly revolted at with horror and deteſtation.

And in order to afford an opportunity to the real friends of America to teſtify their affection and attachment to the cauſe of liberty, an invitation is hereby held out to them, to aſſert that rank among the free and independent citizens of America in which their former exertions and zeal had deſervedly placed them, and to join heartily, when called upon, in reſcuing themſelves and their country from the oppreſſion of a government impoſed on them by the ruffian hand of conqueſt. Nevertheleſs I cannot at preſent reſolve to extend theſe offers of pardon and ſecurity to ſuch as, in the hour of licenſed devaſtation, have exerciſed acts of barbarity and depredation on the perſons and property of their fellow-citizens; nor to ſuch as, being appriſed of the ſecurity afforded to them by the army under my command, ſhall be ſo loſt to a ſenſe of honour, and the duty they owe to their country hereafter, as

to furniſh that enemy, who, but for the diſaffection of a few of the apoſtate ſons of America, had long before this been driven from the Continent.

The inhabitants of this State may rely on the aſſurance, that an army compoſed of their brethren and fellow-citizens cannot be brought among them with the hoſtile view of plunder and depredation; ſuch triumphs, under the colour of protection and ſupport, are left to grace the Britiſh arms alone: but they may reſt ſatisfied, that the genuine motive which has given energy to the preſent exertions, is the hope of reſcuing them from the iron rod of oppreſſion, and reſtoring to them thoſe bleſſings of freedom and independence, which it is the duty and intereſt of the citizens of theſe United States, jointly and reciprocally, to ſupport and confirm."

Dated, Head Quarters, on the river Pedee, Aug. 14.

A copy of Gen. Gates's orders, intitled, After Orders.

"*Camp, at Rugeley's, 15th Auguſt,* 1780.

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Lt-Col. Edmonds, with the remaining guns of the park, will take poſt, and march with the Virginia brigade under Gen. Stevens: he will direct, as any deficiency happens in the artillery affixed to the other brigades, to ſupply it immediately: his military ſtaffs, and a proportion of his officers, with forty of his men, are to attend him, and wait his orders.

The troops will be ready to march preciſely at ten o'clock, in the following order, viz. Col. Armand's advance cavalry, commanded by Col. Armand; Col. Porterfield's light infantry on the right flank of Col. Armand's, in Indian file, 200 yards from the road; Maj. Armſtrong's light infantry in the ſame order as Col. Porterfield's on the left flank of the Legion; advance-guard of foot, compoſed of the advanced pickets, firſt brigade of Maryland, ſecond brigade of Maryland, diviſion of North Carolina, Virginia diviſion; rear guard, volunteers, cavalry on the right and left of the baggage, equally divided: in this order the troops will proceed this night. In caſe of an attack by the enemy's cavalry in front, the light infantry on each flank will inſtantly march up, and give and continue the moſt galling fire upon the enemy's horſe: this will enable Col. Armand's not only to ſupport the enemy's charge, but finally rout them: the Colonel will therefore conſider the orders to ſtand the attack of the enemy's cavalry, be their numbers what they may, as poſitive. Gen. Stevens will immediately order one captain, two lieutenants, one enſign, three ſerjeants, one drum, and ſixty rank and file, to join Col. Porterfield's infantry; theſe men are to be taken from the moſt experienced woodſmen, and men every way fitteſt for the ſervice.

The General will likewiſe complete Armſtrong's light infantry to their original number; thoſe muſt be immediately marched to the advanced poſt of the army. The troops will preſerve the profoundeſt ſilence on the march; and any ſoldier who offers to fire without the command of his officer, muſt be inſtantly put to death.

When the ground will admit of it, and the near approach to the enemy renders it neceſſary, the army will, when ordered, march in columns; the artillery at the head of their reſpective brigades, and the baggage in the rear. The guard of the heavy baggage will be compoſed of the remaining officers and ſoldiers of the artillery, one captain, two ſubalterns, four ſerjeants, four drums, and ſixty rank and file; and no perſon whatever is to preſume to ſend any other ſoldier upon that ſervice.

All batmen, waiters, &c. who are ſoldiers taken from the line, are forthwith to join their reſpective regiments, and act with their maſters while they are upon duty.—The tents of the whole army to be ſtruck at tattoo."

[P. S.] A London Gazette Extraordinary was publiſhed Oct. 9. containing a letter from Earl Cornwallis to Lord George Germain, dated, Camden, Aug. 21. brought by Capt. Roſs, aid-de-camp to his Excellency; who arrived at London Oct. 9. and came in the Providence frigate, which left Charleſtown Sept. 3. viz.

"My LORD,

It is with great pleaſure that I communicate to your Lordſhip an account of

of a complete victory obtained on the 16th inſtant, by his Majeſty's troops under my command, over the rebel ſouthern army commanded by Gen. Gates.

In my diſpatch N° 1. I had the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that while at Charleſtown I was regularly acquainted by Lord Rawdon with every material incident or movement made by the enemy, or by the troops under his Lordſhip's command. On the 9th inſtant two expreſſes arrived, with an account, that Gen. Gates was advancing towards Lynche's Creek with his whole army, ſuppoſed to amount to 6000 men, excluſive of a detachment of 1000 men under Gen. Sumpter, who, after having in vain attempted to force the poſts at Rocky Mount and Hanging Rock, was believed to be at that time trying to get round the left of our poſition, to cut off our communication with the Congarees and Charleſtown; that the diſaffected country between Pedee and Black river had actually revolted; and that Lord Rawdon was contracting his poſts, and preparing to aſſemble his force at Camden.

In conſequence of this information, after finiſhing ſome important points of buſineſs at Charleſtown, I ſet out on the evening of the 10th, and arrived at Camden on the night between the 13th and 14th, and there found Lord Rawdon with our whole force, except Lt-Col. Turnbull's ſmall detachment, which fell back from Rocky Mount to Maj. Ferguſon's poſts of the militia of Ninety-ſix on Little river.

I had now my option to make, either to retire, or attempt the enemy; for the poſition at Camden was a bad one to be attacked in, and by Gen. Sumpter's advancing down the Wateree, my ſupplies muſt have failed me in a few days.

I ſaw no difficulty in making good my retreat to Charleſtown with the troops that were able to march; but in taking that reſolution, I muſt have not only left near 800 ſick and a great quantity of ſtores at this place, but I clearly ſaw the loſs of the whole province except Charleſtown, and of all Georgia except Savannah, as immediate conſequences, beſides forfeiting all pretenſions to future confidence from our friends in this part of America.

On the other hand, there was no doubt of the rebel army being well appointed, and of its number being upwards of 5000 men, excluſive of Gen. Sumpter's detachment, and of a corps of Virginia militia of 12 or 1500 men, either actually joined, or expected to join the main body every hour; and my own corps, which never was numerous, was now reduced, by ſickneſs and other caſualties, to about 1400 fighting men of regulars and provincials, with 4 or 500 militia and North-Carolina refugees.

However, the greateſt part of the troops that I had being perfectly good, and having left Charleſtown ſufficiently garriſoned, and provided for a ſiege, and ſeeing little to loſe by a defeat, and much to gain by a victory, I reſolved to take the firſt good opportunity to attack the rebel army.

Accordingly I took great pains to procure good information of their movements and poſition; and I learned, that they had encamped, after marching from Hanging Rock, at Col. Rugeley's, about twelve miles from hence, on the afternoon of the 14th.

After conſulting ſome intelligent people, well acquainted with the ground, I determined to march at ten o'clock on the night of the 15th, and to attack at day-break, pointing my principal force againſt their Continentals, who from good intelligence I knew to be badly poſted cloſe to Col. Rugeley's houſe. Late in the evening I received information, that the Virginians had joined that day. However, that having been expected, I did not alter my plan, but marched at the hour appointed; leaving the defence of Camden to ſome provincials, militia, and convaleſcents, and a detachment of the 63d regiment, which, by being mounted on horſes which they had preſſed on the road, it was hoped would arrive in the courſe of the night.

I had proceeded nine miles; when, about half an hour paſt two in the morning, my advanced guard fell in with the enemy. By the weight of the fire I was convinced they were in conſiderable force; and was ſoon aſſured by ſome deſerters and priſoners, that it was the whole rebel army on its march to attack us at Camden. I immediately halted, and formed; and, the enemy doing the ſame, the firing ſoon ceaſed. Confiding in the diſciplined courage of his Majeſty's troops, and well appriſed by ſeveral intelligent inhabitants, that the ground on which both armies ſtood, being narrowed by ſwamps on the right and left, was extremely favourable for my numbers, I did

to furniſh that enemy, who, but for the diſaffection of a few of the apoſtate ſons of America, had long before this been driven from the Continent.

The inhabitants of this State may rely on the aſſurance, that an army compoſed of their brethren and fellow-citizens cannot be brought among them with the hoſtile view of plunder and depredation; ſuch triumphs, under the colour of protection and ſupport, are left to grace the Britiſh arms alone: but they may reſt ſatisfied, that the genuine motive which has given energy to the preſent exertions, is the hope of reſcuing them from the iron rod of oppreſſion, and reſtoring to them thoſe bleſſings of freedom and independence, which it is the duty and intereſt of the citizens of theſe United States, jointly and reciprocally, to ſupport and confirm."

Dated, Head Quarters, on the river Pedee, Aug. 14.

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did not chuſe to hazard the great ſtake for which I was going to fight, to the uncertainty and confuſion to which an action in the dark is ſo particularly liable: but having taken meaſures that the enemy ſhould not have it in their power to avoid an engagement on that ground, I reſolved to defer the attack till day. At the dawn I made my laſt diſpoſition, and formed the troops in the following order: The diviſion of the right, conſiſting of a ſmall corps of light infantry, the 23d and 33d regiments, under the command of Lt-Col. Webſter; the diviſion of the left, conſiſting of the Volunteers of Ireland, infantry of the Legion, and part of Lt-Col. Hamilton's North-Carolina regiment, under the command of Lord Rawdon, with 2 ſix and 2 three pounders, which were commanded by Lieut. Macleod. The 71ſt regiment, with 2 ſix-pounders, was formed as a reſerve, one battalion in the rear of the diviſion of the right, the other of that of the left, and the cavalry of the Legion in the rear, and, the country being woody, cloſe to the 71ſt regiment, with orders to ſeize any opportunity that might offer to break the enemy's line, and to be ready to protect our own, in caſe any corps ſhould meet with a check.

This diſpoſition was juſt made when I perceived that the enemy, having likewiſe perſiſted in their reſolution to fight, were formed in two lines oppoſite and near to us; and obſerving a movement on their left, which I ſuppoſed to be with an intention to make ſome alteration in their order, I directed Lt-Col. Webſter to begin the attack; which was done with great vigour; and in a few minutes the action was general along the whole front. It was at this time a dead calm, with a little hazineſs in the air, which preventing the ſmoke from riſing, occaſioned ſo thick a darkneſs, that it was difficult to ſee the effect of a very heavy and well-ſupported fire on both ſides. Our line continued to advance in good order, and with the cool intrepidity of experienced Britiſh ſoldiers, keeping up a conſtant fire, or making uſe of bayonets, as opportunities offered; and, after an obſtinate reſiſtance during three quarters of an hour, threw the enemy into total confuſion, and forced them to give way in all quarters. At this inſtant I ordered the cavalry to complete the rout; which was performed with their uſual promptitude and gallantry; and after doing great execution on the field of battle, they continued the purſuit to Hanging Rock, twenty-two miles from the place where the action happened; during which many of the enemy were ſlain, a number of priſoners, near 150 waggons, (in one of which was a braſs cannon, the carriage of which had been damaged in the ſkirmiſh of the night), a conſiderable quantity of military ſtores, and all the baggage and camp-equipage of the rebel-army, fell into our hands.

The loſs of the enemy was very conſiderable; a number of colours, and ſeven pieces of braſs cannon, (being all their artillery that were in the action), with all their ammunition-waggons, were taken; between 8 and 900 were killed, among that number Brig.-Gen. Gregory, and about 1000 priſoners, many of whom wounded, of which number were Maj.-Gen. Baron De Kalbe, ſince dead, and Brig.-Gen. Rutherford.

I have the honour to incloſe a return of killed and wounded on our ſide. The loſs of ſo many brave men is much to be lamented; but the number is moderate in proportion to ſo great an advantage.

The behaviour of his Majeſty's troops in general was beyond all praiſe; it did honour to themſelves and to their country. I was particularly indebted to Col. Ld Rawdon and to Lt-Col. Webſter for the diſtinguiſhed courage and ability with which they conducted their reſpective diviſions; and the capacity and vigour of Lt-Col. Tarleton at the head of the cavalry deſerve my higheſt commendations; Lieut. Macleod exerted himſelf greatly in the conduct of our artillery. My aide-de-camp Capt. Roſs, and Lieut. Haldane of the engineers, who acted in that capacity, rendered me moſt eſſential ſervice; and the public officers, Major of Brigade England, who acted as deputy adjutant-general, and the Majors of Brigade Manley and Doyle, ſhewed the moſt active and zealous attention to their duty; Gov. Martin became again a military man, and behaved with the ſpirit of a young volunteer.

The fatigue of the troops rendered them incapable of further exertion on the day of the action; but as I ſaw the importance of deſtroying or diſperſing, if poſſible, the corps under Gen. Sumpter, as it might prove a foundation for aſſembling the routed army, on the morning of the 17th I detached Lt-Col. Tarleton with the Legion cavalry and infantry,

and

and the corps of light infantry, making in all about 350 men, with orders to attack him where-ever he could find him; and at the ſame time I ſent orders to Lt-Col. Turnbull and Maj. Ferguſon, at that time on Little river, to put their corps in motion immediately, and on their ſide to purſue and endeavour to attack Gen. Sumpter. Lt-Col. Tarleton executed this ſervice with his uſual activity and military addreſs. He procured good information of Sumpter's movements, and, by forced and concealed marches, came up with and ſurpriſed him in the middle of the day on the 18th, near the Catawba fords: He totally deſtroyed or diſperſed his detachment, conſiſting then of 700 men, killing 150 on the ſpot, and taking two pieces of braſs cannon and 300 priſoners, and 44 waggons. He likewiſe retook 100 of our men, who had fallen into their hands partly at the action at Hanging Rock, and partly in eſcorting ſome waggons from Congarees to Camden; and he releaſed 150 of our militiamen, or friendly country-people, who had been ſeized by the rebels. Capt. Campbell, who commanded the light infantry, a very promiſing officer, was unfortunately killed in this affair. Our loſs otherwiſe was trifling. This action was too brilliant to need any comment of mine, and will, I have no doubt, highly recommend Lt-Col. Tarleton to his Majeſty's favour. The rebel forces being at preſent diſperſed, the internal commotions and inſurrections in the province will now ſubſide. But I ſhall give directions to inflict exemplary puniſhment on ſome of the moſt guilty, in hopes to deter others, in future, from ſporting with allegiance and oaths, and with the lenity and generoſity of the Britiſh government.

On the morning of the 17th I diſpatched proper people into North Carolina, with directions to our friends there to take arms and aſſemble immediately, and to ſeize the moſt violent people, and all military ſtores and magazines belonging to the rebels, and to intercept all ſtragglers from the routed army; and I have promiſed to march without loſs of time to their ſupport. Some neceſſary ſupplies for the army are now on their way from Charleſtown, and I hope that their arrival will enable me to move in a few days.

My aid-de-camp, Capt. Roſs, will have the honour of delivering this diſpatch to your Lordſhip, and will be able to give you the fulleſt account of the ſtate of the army and the country. He is a very deſerving officer, and I take the liberty of recommending him to your Lordſhip's favour and patronage.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CORNWALLIS."

Field-return of the troops under the command of Lt-Gen. Earl Cornwallis, on the night of the 15th of Auguſt 1780.

Royal artillery. 2 lieutenants, 2 ſerjeants, 15 rank and file.

Light companies. 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 enſign, 1 adjutant, 11 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 129 rank and file.

23d reg. 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 1 adjutant, 13 ſerjeants, 8 drummers, 261 rank and file.

33d reg. 1 lieutenant-colonel, 5 captains, 4 lieutenants, 2 enſigns, 1 adjutant, 1 ſurgeon, 1 mate, 13 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 269 rank and file.

1ſt batt. 71ſt reg. 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 1 enſign, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaſter, 1 mate, 14 ſerjeants, 6 drummers, 114 rank and file.

2d batt. ditto. 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 3 enſigns, 9 ſerjeants, 94 rank and file.

Volunteers of Ireland. 1 colonel, 4 captains, 4 lieutenants, 6 enſigns, 1 mate, 23 ſerjeants, 11 drummers, 253 rank and file.

Britiſh Legion of cavalry. 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, three lieutenants, 2 cornets, 1 adjutant, 1 ſurgeon, 12 ſerjeants, 2 drummers, 157 rank and file.

Britiſh Legion of infantry. 4 captains, 4 lieutenants, 9 ſerjeants, 3 drummers, 106 rank and file.

Royal North-Carolina reg. 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 5 captains, 6 lieutenants, 4 enſigns, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaſter, 1 ſurgeon, 16 ſerjeants, 8 drummers, 223 rank and file.

Pioneers. 2 lieutenants, 3 ſerjeants, 23 rank and file.

Volunteer militia. 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 3 captains, 5 lieutenants, 4 enſigns, 8 ſerjeants, 300 rank and file.

Total. 1 colonel, 4 lieutenant colonels, 3 majors, 31 captains, 46 lieutenants, 23 enſigns, 6 adjutants, 2 quartermaſters, 3 ſurgeons, 3 mates, 133 ſerjeants, 49 drummers, 1944 rank and file.

By the return, the loſs of the troops under the command of Earl Cornwallis, in the above battle, was, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 ſerjeants, 64 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 captains, 8 lieutenants, 5 enſigns, 13 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 213 rank and file, wounded; 2 ſerjeants, 9 rank and file, miſſing.

Officers

Officers killed and wounded.

Killed: Capt. Allan Malcolm, of the 33d; and Lieut. Archibald Campbell, of the 1st batt. of the 71st.

Wounded: Lt-Col^{s} Webſter, of the 33d, [ſlightly], and Hamilton, of the Royal North-Carolina reg.: Captn James Drury, of the 23d; Richard Colton, of the 33d; and Hugh Campbell of the 1st batt. of the 71ſt; Lieut^{t} Marquois, of the R. artillery; George Wynyard and James L. Harvey, of the 33d; John Grant, of the 1ſt batt. of the 71ſt; Gilleſpie, of the Volunteers of Ireland; Donovan, of the Legion infantry; Macalpine, of the R. North-Carolina reg.; and Macdonald, of the pioneers; and Enſ^{n} Bowen, of the light companies; J. Wheeler Collington, of the 33d; Whatley and Thomſon, of the Volunteers of Ireland; and Shaw, of the R. North Carolina reg.

Ordnance and military ſtores taken.

Braſs field-pieces: ſix-pounders 4, three-pounders 2, two-pounders 2; total 8

Abandoned by the enemy, and brought from their camp, Lynche's creek:

Iron field-pieces: three-pounders 1, two-pounders 1, ſwivels 3; total 5.

Ammunition-waggons covered -	22
Travelling-forges - -	2
Fixed ammunition for ſix-pounders	160
Ditto for three-pounders -	520
Stands of arms - -	2000
Muſket-cartridges - -	80,000

Taken by Lt-Col. Tarleton at the defeat of Gen. Sumpter, Aug 18.

Field-pieces, three-pounders 2.

Killed and wounded of the troops under Lt-Col. Tarleton's command:

Killed: 1 captain, and 5 rank and file, of the light infantry; and 1 ſerjeant and 2 rank and file, of the Legion cavalry.

——Wounded: 6 rank and file of the Legion cavalry.

"*Camden, Aug.* 17. 1780.

Lord Cornwallis's Orders.

"My ſenſe of gratitude and admiration for the behaviour of the troops which I had the honour to command in the action of yeſterday, is ſo great, that words cannot expreſs my feelings. The determined intrepidity with which every ſoldier fought in that glorious field, proved his ſincere affection to his king and country, and his reſolution to maintain their rights, and revenge their injuries.

My thanks are particularly due to Ld Rawdon and Lt-Col. Webſter, for the great aſſiſtance which I received from them, and for the courage and ability which they ſhewed in conducting their reſpective diviſions. The ſpirited exertions of the commanding officers of the different corps of infantry deſerve my warmeſt praiſe and acknowledgement.

I am much indebted to Lt-Col. Tarleton, who commanded the cavalry, and Lieut. Macleod, who commanded the artillery, for the great ſervice they performed on that important day.

I muſt likewiſe expreſs my obligations to Lt-Col. Hamilton; and have no doubt, that the ardour which was ſhewn by the young troops under his command, will, in future, be productive of the beſt conſequences to the cauſe of Britain.

I feel moſt ſenſibly the advantages I received from the zeal and good conduct of my Aid-de-Camps, Capt. Roſs, and Lieut. Haldane, and of Major of Brigade England, acting as Deputy Adjutant-General, and the Majors of Brigade Manly and Doyle.

Rd England,
Acting Deputy Adjutant-General."

Strength of Maj.-Gen. Gates's Army.

Maryland and Delaware line,	1500	
Caſwell's militia, -	2000	
Virginia, - - -	1500	6900
Rutherford's, - -	1500	
Armand's horſe, -	100	
Peterſield, - -	300	
Deduct for deſertion, &c. -	500	
		6400

1ſt. Gen. Gates.
2d. Gen. de Kalbe.
3d. Gen. Caſwell.
4th. Gen. Smallwood.
5th. Gen. Stephens.
6th. Gen. Gregory.
7th. Gen. Rutherford.
8th. Gen. Harrington.

Gen. Gaton coming on with 800 men at Cheraw hill.

[This laſt article, Lord Cornwallis's orders, and the extracts of two letters from Gen. De Kalbe to Dr Phile [483.], were publiſhed in a South-Carolina Gazette Extraordinary, dated, Charleſtown, Aug. 22.]

According to a private letter received from an officer under Lord Cornwallis to a Dr G—— at London, Gen. Gates wrote to Lord Cornwallis, that as his army was ſo far advanced without any proſpect of retreating, and as he could not withſtand ſo powerful a body as that which was oppoſed againſt him, he had better capitulate, and by that means

ſave

ſave the lives of the veterans under his command: "That he was in a ſimilar ſituation with a late unfortunate General, whoſe conduct, under ſuch difficulties, no one need bluſh to follow." — The anſwer which his Lordſhip returned, did equal honour to his courage and abilities: — "I will advance (ſaid his Lordſhip) as long as my brave fellows can march; — the morning ſhall light us to victory or death."

Maj.-Gen. de Kalbe, who was killed in the action of Aug. 16. was a Pruſſian half-pay lieutenant-colonel, of about ſeventy years of age; and had been very ſerviceable to the American army, by his great attention to their diſcipline.

We now go to the *Weſt Indies*.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of St Chriſtopher's, held at Baſſeterre, May 27. it was reſolved, to give 9 l. 18 s. currency, equal to 6 l. Sterling, to every able ſeaman, and 6 l. 12 s. currency, equal to 4 l. Sterling, to every ordinary ſeaman, or landman, who ſhould voluntarily enter into his Majeſty's navy; and 3 l. 6 s. currency for each deſerter, to be paid to any conſtable or other perſon who ſhould ſecure deſerters from the navy. In conſequence of which reſolutions, 2500 l. Sterling, and 467 l. 16 s. currency, were ſoon ſubſcribed.—Notice of this having been given to Adm. Rodney, his Excellency ſent them a letter of thanks, dated, Sandwich, off Martinico, June 15. On receipt of which, it was reſolved, to increaſe the bounty-money from three to five Johannes for each able ſeaman, and from two to three Johannes for each ordinary ſeaman and landman.

Adm. Rodney, in a letter to the Admiralty, dated, Princeſs-Royal, St Lucia, July 1. ſays, — "Had the Spaniſh Admiral repaired inſtantly to the rendezvous he gave his fleet, we certainly had brought him to action before his junction with the French; but he choſe to go no further than Guadaloupe; and from thence detached a frigate to Martinique, demanding a junction of the French fleet off that iſland. Monſ. de Guichen immediately ſailed with eighteen ſhips of the line to leeward of the iſlands, and joined the Spaniards under Dominique [427.]. —— Three Spaniſh ſhips of the line are gone to leeward with their convoy, and were ſeen to paſs the iſland of Santa Cruz, ſteering to the weſtward."

In the London Gazette of Sept. 13. there are extracts of a letter from Adm. Rodney to the Admiralty, dated, Sandwich, Baſſeterre road, St Chriſtopher's, July 31.—of which we give what appears to be moſt remarkable, viz.

"Notwithſtanding the great ſuperiority in numbers of the combined fleet, which conſiſted of thirty-ſix ſail of the line, they did not venture either to attack any of his Majeſty's iſlands, or to reconnoitre his Majeſty's fleet, then at anchor in Gros Iſlet bay. — They remained totally inactive in the great bay of Fort Royal, till the 5th of July, when the whole combined fleet, in the night, put to ſea, without making ſignals, or ſhowing lights. — They went to Guadaloupe, where they remained ſome days; and on the 9th inſt. they were left by one of my cruiſers (the Alert) off Santa Cruz, ſteering weſt. Capt. Vaſhon, who commands her, acquainted me, that he counted twenty-ſix ſail of the line at leaſt; that they were divided into four ſquadrons, at a very conſiderable diſtance from each other. — I immediately diſpatched the Alert to Jamaica to give Sir Peter Parker notice of the enemy's ſailing, having before ſent the Tobago and Scarborough with intelligence to that iſland.

Mr Walſingham and the troops from England having joined me on the 12th, every diſpatch poſſible was made for the fleet and tranſports to put to ſea the moment they were watered; which took up ſome time; and was in ſome meaſure delayed by the Princeſs Royal's main-maſt being found unſerviceable, and obliged to have a new one.

On the 17th I put to ſea with the fleet, leaving Com. Hotham, with the Vengeance, Fame, Boyne, Ajax, Vigilant, and Preſton, with frigates, for the protection of St Lucia, and the windward iſlands of Barbadoes and Tobago.

With the remainder I proceeded with the whole convoy to St Chriſtopher's, where I had ordered from Antigua a veſſel loaded with rum to meet me, for the uſe of the fleet; there not being a ſufficient quantity at St Lucia to ſupply them.

I ſhall hold myſelf in momentary readineſs to aſſiſt any of his Majeſty's colonies on which the enemy may attempt to make an impreſſion, or act with them in ſuch a manner as ſhall appear to me moſt beneficial to his Majeſty's ſervice.

I am fully convinced, by what I have already experienced, that I ſhall have e-

very aſſiſtance in their Lordſhips power to grant; and beg you will aſſure them, that his Majeſty's ſquadron in theſe ſeas ſhall not remain inactive."

This Gazette contains alſo a copy of a letter from Adm. Rodney to Mr Stephens, of the above date, acquainting him, that at the moſt poſitive and preſſing requiſitions of the parties concerned, he had preſumed to trouble their Lordſhips with incloſed papers from the aſſembly of St Chriſtopher's, Baſſeterre, and from the houſe of Aſſembly and council of the iſland of Nevis; which papers are expreſſive of their ſeparate and grateful acknowledgements to Adm. Rodney for the ſingular ſervices he had rendered theſe colonies; at the ſame time declaring the deep ſenſe they entertained of his Majeſty's paternal care towards them, in the appointment of ſo able, gallant, and experienced a commander to the fleet in thoſe ſeas.

An account is received of an inſurrection in *South America*.—— The Bellona privateer of Glaſgow, Capt. James Maclean, brought into Port Glaſgow, on Saturday, Sept. 16. the Spaniſh packet Cologn, Capt. Juan Antonio de la Badega, from Buenos Ayres to Corunna, with government-diſpatches. She fell in with her in lat. 40 N. long. 33 W.; and took her after a running engagement of about an hour and a quarter. The Cologn mounted twelve guns, and had ſixty-five men. There was one man killed on board the Bellona, and one wounded. On board the Cologn one killed, and the Captain and three men wounded.

This packet was carrying accounts to Spain of a rebellion in ſeveral provinces of South America; but the public mail was thrown overboard when ſhe ſtruck. However, there have been found ſeveral letters and papers on board, which make particular mention of it.—— The perſon who gives the moſt diſtinct account of the matter is a prieſt, who was engaged in the rebellion; for which he was taken up, and ſent on board this packet, to be carried to Spain, in order to be tried.—— A tranſlation of his narrative follows.

"On the 6th of May laſt, the capital of Arequipa revolted, killed the king's general and the biſhop; huzzaing in the ſtreets, and crying, "No King;" and they plundered all the King's money.

Cuzco revolted on ſame day, killed the biſhop, and armed 10,000 men; declared they would not be governed by the King of Spain.

Potoſi province revolted ſame day, killed the governor, plundered the king's money, huzzaed for the king that would give them liberty, and ſent 8000 men to take poſſeſſion of the mines.

Chuquiſaca, in the province of Plata, revolted on the ſame day, drove the biſhop and juſtices out of the town, pulled down the king's houſe, and monks convent, and put 6000 men under arms, who killed all who oppoſed them.

Tucman revolted ſame day, killed the collector of the revenue; the governor eſcaped to Buenos Ayres; burnt the priſon and all the governor's papers, and killed a number of people.

The intendant of Buenos Ayres, hearing the inſurgents intended to kill him, left the place, and went to Monte Viteo for ſafety."

The gentleman who tranſlated the above underſtands, that the whole five provinces are in rebellion, and very few troops to oppoſe them; — that this ſhip was ſent home with the intelligence; and that this affair is not known in Spain; — that the official accounts were thrown overboard when the ſhip ſtruck; — that the commander cautioned all on board not to give the leaſt information of the ſtate of the country. There are paſſengers in her who had the charge of the diſpatches. Fifteen ſhips were loading at Monte Viteo, to ſail in December next, and will have about four million of dollars on board.—— From the letters the following tranſlations are made.

"Arequipa. — March 6. 1780. At ſix in the morning there was a great mob in this city, about a new duty that had been laid on a little time before. They plundered the cuſtom-houſe, and ſcattered the money and effects thereof about the ſtreets. The collector, treaſurer, and comptroller, and all the ſubaltern officers, together with the Mayor, took ſanctuary in the convent of St Francis. Several people were killed in the crowd. A little before this, a number of paſquins had been put up, but they never thought it would have come to any height: and therefore the king's people had not provided againſt it. — After the mob had riſen, an account of it was ſent to the ſuperintendent of this kingdom, who is now at Lima. In conſequence thereof, a meeting was called by the viceroy, of the different officers of that royal audience; and, by a reſolution extraordinary,

ry, a commiſſion was given to a judge to go down with 200 men, to endeavour to quell the mob: but while they were getting ready the troops, the ſuperintendent received another courier, to ſuſpend every diligence, becauſe there were more than 10,000 men under arms to defend themſelves, as ſoon as they ſhould learn that any force was to be carried againſt them; and having joined themſelves to the town of Moquiga, where there had alſo been a mob, they determined to ſuſpend the march of the troops till next day.

Cuzco. — As ſoon as there was an account of the rebellion at Arequipa, the people here began to riſe, and publiſhed a great many paſquins; and they ordered the biſhop out of the town four leagues diſtance, without any other reaſon, but that it was convenient. In this city any mob is much to be dreaded, becauſe, in a few hours, they can get 40,000 Indians under arms; to which muſt be added, that there are a great many of the deſcendents of the Indian kings, who are of high blood, and very proud. — Some paſquins give an account of the different rebellions in Cochambamba and Cuzco; ſinging the praiſes of Caſimira, one of the ſaid deſcendents, who is now governor of 7000 Indians. This town is in great diſtreſs, becauſe they threaten to put to death ſeveral prieſts that are not in the intereſt of the rioters.

La Paz. — On the 25th inſtant, (March 1780) Holy Thurſday, a mob aroſe here at ten o'clock at night againſt the new cuſtom-houſe. — All the Indians, and other inhabitants, were in the market-place; and next day, being Good Friday, different paſquins were put up, tending to put to death all the cuſtom-houſe-officers: which they could not put into execution; becauſe they, together with the corregidore, took ſhelter in the palace of the biſhop. But the mob came to ſuch a height, that they obliged the biſhop to come forth to the market-place in his robes, and to engage, in the king's name, to publiſh four proclamations at the four corners of the city, ſuſpending all taxes: whereupon the people quieted, and ſince that time no taxes whatever have been paid; but the people continue much irritated, and have committees of correſpondence with Cuzco and Arequipa.

Potozi. — Great numbers of paſquins have appeared in this city upon the new cuſtomhouſe; as alſo upon the level they are working in the mountain, in order to drain the mines, in which a great number of felons are confined. — They threaten in theſe paſquins, that they will drink chicha out of the governor's ſcull; which has ſo frightened him, that he has renounced their government to the preſident of Charcas, and is going to return to Lima to ſerve the office of ſheriff; though we cannot believe, from the zeal and love to the royal ſervice of ſo good a miniſter as Sigaior Eſcobedo, that he will give up his reſidence in this city; — where we are afraid, that, from one hour to another, we ſhall have a riſe amongſt the Indians, and they are 15,000 ſtrong: they have lately employed themſelves in a Saturday night to come to rob the mines; and their number is ſo great there is now no confining them."

A tranſlation is likewiſe given of a letter found on board from a gentleman at Buenos Ayres to his brother at Coruna, dated, Monte Vido, June 3. 1780, viz.

"On the 22d paſt, this packet, the Cologn, was ordered to be detained, on acount of the revolutions that happened in the interior country about the eſtabliſhment of the royal cuſtomhouſe, as the viceroy of Lima acquaints the commander in chief at Buenos Ayres. — I would be glad to be able to ſend you an exact and particular account of all the towns that have revolted; but as I have been out upon a detachment, and the relation thereof is not public, I have not been able to get it; and can only tell you, that the riot originated at Arequipa, Cochambamba, Oriero, Chucuito, and the other diſtricts of Potozi where the king's treaſures are; and it has got down as far as Paraguay [18. 461.], which borders upon the province of Buenos Ayres; and to ſuch a degree, that if the king does not aboliſh that pretended revenue, he will entirely loſe America: and although he ſhould bring all his army to prevent it, he will find it impoſſible to reduce them, until ſuch time as he ſends orders to the viceroy to ſuſpend the faculties of that damned cuſtomhouſe. If he does not, we ſhall ſoon have the rebellion down here. It is ſaid, that a detachment from our battalion, and another from the militia of Buenos Ayres, are ordered to get ready; for this town is alſo in ſome confuſion, and ready to riſe againſt the intendant, whom they want to put to death, abuſing and provoking him, having drawn his figure upon an aſs, with a man behind whipping

him, and in other various poſtures, ſo that he has been obliged to have a guard of thirty dragoons about his houſe, and has taken other ſteps for his defence —We are afraid, that from theſe antecedents, we ſhall alſo ſuffer, and that they will put us upon half-pay; and from that, perhaps, to ſomething worſe. — It is ſaid, though not with authority, that they wanted to proclaim for king, Inga, near Arequipa, where the king's treaſurer is in that part of America. They have there dragged and trampled upon the picture of our Catholic monarch Charles III. and committed a thouſand vexations againſt the corregidores, and great people of theſe provinces, and a general revolt is dreaded in all this extenſive vice-kingdom. I hope in God our monarch will take off thoſe branches of revenue: if he does not, he will loſe America, which has coſt ſo much blood."

A private letter written by Bp BUTLER *on his tranſlation to the ſee of Durham.* [308.]

My Good Friend,

I Should have been mighty glad of the favour of a viſit from you when you were in town. I thank you for your kind congratulations, tho' I am not without my doubts and fears, how far the occaſion of them is a real ſubject of congratulation to me. Increaſe of fortune is inſignificant to one who thought he had enough before, and I foreſee many difficulties in the ſtation I am coming into, and no advantage worth thinking of, except ſome greater power of being ſerviceable to others; and whether this be an advantage, entirely depends on the uſe one ſhall make of it; I pray God it may be a good one. It would be a melancholy thing in the cloſe of life to have no reflections to entertain one's ſelf with, but that one had ſpent the revenues of the biſhopric of Durham in a ſumptuous courſe of living, and enriched one's friends with the promotions of it, inſtead of having really ſet one's ſelf to do good, and promote worthy men: yet this right uſe of fortune and power is more difficult than the generality of even good people think, and requires both a guard upon one's ſelf, and a ſtrength of mind to withſtand ſolicitations, greater, I wish I may not find it, than I am maſter of. I pray God preſerve your health;—and am always, dear Sir, your affectionate brother and ſervant, JOSEPH DURHAM.

An ODE to HEALTH.

HAil thou ſmiling, blooming Maid,
In all the flow'rs of ſpring array'd:
On thee all the Graces wait,
And compoſe thy comely gait.
Youth is ever by thy ſide,
Clad in robes of ſtrength and pride:
Beauty mingles in thy train,
Holding myriads in her chain:
Mirth and Joy thee dance around,
With verdant boughs and garlands crown'd.

AT morn thou lov'ſt the dewy fields,
Where Nature freſheſt fragrance yields:
The bluſhing roſe then ſweeteſt ſmells;
Then daſty gayeſt paints the dells;
The lark then ſweeteſt tunes her ſong
Earlieſt of the feather'd throng,
Cheering ſhepherd as he goes
To let looſe his bleating ewes.
At noon thou lov'ſt the cool retreat,
Shaded from the ſcorching heat;
Where the weſtern breezes blow,
And the cryſtal fountains flow.
When Ev'ning comes in robes of gray,
Or Phœbe throws her ſilver ray,
Thou lov'ſt to walk in flow'ry mead,
Or by the ſilent ſtream to tread;
Liſt'ning, thoughtful, to the tale
Of the plaintful nightingale:
When thou view'ſt the vaulted ſkies,
Glowing rapture fills thy eyes;
Orbs unnumber'd glide along,
Hymning in a ſacred throng.

HEALTH, with thee I mean to live,
Since thou only joy canſt give:
And, without thee, what is life,
Toſs'd in ſcenes of grief and ſtrife?
Hence Diſeaſe, and Pain, and Folly,
Sadneſs ſour, and Melancholy:—
Back to your Tartarian cell,
There in darkneſs deep to dwell;
There the ſlow-pac'd hours to waſte,
In pining fits, and ſick diſtaſte.
Come ye Laughs, and Jeſts, and Smiles,
And feſtive Sport that time beguiles,
Lead me to *Hygeia*'s bow'r,
Deck'd with ev'ry blooming flow'r,
Where the pinks and lilies grow,
And their ſweeteſt odours throw:
Where the orange and the vine
Their loaded branches thick entwine;
Faſt beſide a myrtle grove,
Where the little Cupids rove,
Shooting arrows, caſting darts
At the gay and youthful hearts;
Where the tender feelings move
That feed the flames of pureſt love.
Here I'd ſpend the night and day,
And never from thy dwelling ſtray:
Taſting comfort here, and joy,
In thy bow'r, without alloy. M.

MORNING.

——— With quicken'd ſtep
Brown Night retires: Young Day pours in apace,
And opens all the lawny proſpect wide.
THOMSON.

RIding on a golden cloud,
Bluſhing like the roſy ſpring,
Young-ey'd Dawn, a cherub fair,
Spreads his dew-beſpangled wing.

Light, firſt made of Heav'n, deſcends
Softly from the realms of Day,
Bidding hence the haggard Night,
Stars, and Luna's borrow'd ray.

Night obeys the ſtern command,
Weeping quits the wide domain,
Shedding tears of rich perfume
O'er the flow'r-enamell'd plain.

Stars go twinkling to their reſt;
Luna, weary, ſick, and pale,
Mourning that her race is run,
Slinks behind her duſky veil.

Thro' her dappled cloudy ſhade
Peeping with her velvet eye,
Chaſte Aurora wakes the morn,
Scatt'ring roſes through the ſky.

In a gold-embroider'd robe
Morn reſumes her orient pride,
Haſtes to meet the bridegroom Sun,
Bluſhing like a virgin bride.

Now ſhe treads the azure ſky,
Waves aloft her purple wand,
Health ſits ſmiling on her brow,
Pouring plenty o'er the land.

Through his gorgeous palace-gates,
Seated in a ſapphire wain,
Sol, great Sultan of the Eaſt,
Comes with triumph in his train,

Tinging deep the glaſſy main,
Bright with his effulgent ray;
Now the monarch of the ſtream
Darts upon his deſtin'd prey.

Vegetation's num'rous tribe
Springing from the teeming earth,
Meeting glad their parent Sun,
Hail the pow'r who gave them birth.

O'er the vaſt aërial waſte
Zephyr waves his wanton wing,
Bringing from his ſpicy grove
All the balmy ſweets of Spring.

Breathing on the humid flow'rs,
Bearing all their ſweets away,
Wafting fragrance to the air,
Breezes through the vallies play.

Paddling in the puddled pool,
Calling round her callow brood,
See the gaudy-chequer'd duck
Early ſeeks her ſlimy food.

Shepherds, rous'd by chanticleer
Calling up his wanton wives,
Paſture out their folded flocks—
Labour o'er the land revives.

Peeping from the humble ſhade,
Chirping ſparrows call aloud;
Round the tott'ring hoary ſpire
Chatt'ring daws in ſenate crowd.

Arching neck of ſnowy white,
Swelling in her plumy pride,
See the ſilver-creſted ſwan
Swift the watry ſurface glide.

Freely ranging, harmleſs bees
Wander gay the jas'mine grove,
Ramble aromatic woods,
Or through fragrant vallies rove.

Cackling o'er the blooming wild
Gabbling geeſe together ſtray;
Fowls in friendly concert feed,
Driving dovecot-foes away.

Lowing joy at her approach,
Riſing from the ſilken graſs,
Cows their milky ſtores reſign
To the welcome peaſant laſs.

Warbling pleaſure through the glade,
Swelling notes of grateful praiſe,
Flirting pearls on Flora's lap,
Birds their heav'n-taught mattins raiſe.

Morning, ſun, birds, beaſts, and flow'rs
Springing from their ripen'd ſod,
Bluſh at MAN's ingratitude,
Whilſt they adore their maker—GOD.

Cambridge. J. H.

Written by a lady, on obſerving ſome white hairs on her lover's head.

THou to whoſe power reluctantly we bend,
Foe to life's fairy dreams, relentleſs Time,
Alike the dread of lover, and of friend,
Why ſtamp thy ſeal on manhood's roſy prime?
Already twining midſt my Thirſis' hair, [care.
The ſnowy wreaths of age, the monuments of
Thro' all her forms, tho' Nature owns thy ſway,
That boaſted ſway thou'lt here exert in vain;
To the laſt beam of life's declining day,
Thyrſis ſhall view, unmov'd, thy potent reign.
Secure to pleaſe, whilſt goodneſs knows to charm,
Fancy and taſte delight, or ſenſe and truth inform.

Tyrant, when from that lip of crimſon glow,
Swept by thy chilling wing, the roſe ſhall fly;
When thy rude ſcythe indents his poliſh'd brow,
And quench'd is all the luſtre of his eye;
When ruthleſs Age diſperſes ev'ry grace,
Each ſmile that beams from that enchanting face,—

Then thro' her ſtores ſhall active Mem'ry rove,
Teaching each various charm to bloom anew,
And ſtill the raptur'd eye of faithful love,
Shall bend on Thyrſis its delighted view;
Still ſhall he triumph, with reſiſtleſs power,
Still rule the conquer'd heart to life's remoteſt hour.

On

On the vanity of Human Purſuits. Said to be the firſt attempt of Lady M—— W—d—ve, on her late Matrimonial Diſappointment.

THrough Life's uncertain dang'rous way,
In ſearch of Pleaſure while we ſtray,
How many miſs the road!
In flow'ry paths in vain we rove,
And Paſſion's various mazes prove,
To ſeek her high abode.

The Monarch, Hero, Patriot, Sage,
Wooe her alike in ev'ry age,
All bow before her ſhrine:
Her real pow'r is ſtill unknown,
Or view'd in Hope's fond glaſs alone,
A viſion of the mind

The Monarch, tir'd of rule, complains;
The Warrior quits th' enſanguin'd plains,
Unſatisfy'd with fame:
The Patriot, Sage, their pow'rs diſplay'd,
Oft find ungratefully repaid,
Their glory but a name!

Pleaſure through toils while theſe have fought,
Others in ſofter ſcenes have thought
To captivate the Fair;
For ſome, has Wealth their charms diſplay'd,
And Luxury, alluring maid,
Engag'd to baniſh Care.

To mighty Love would ſome reſort,
And in the Cyprian Goddeſs' court
Expect to find the prize;
Nor doubt but Pleaſure ſtill attends,
Where-e'er her gentle courſe ſhe bends,
Or wanton Cupid flies.

Wealth's torments well Avaro knew;
And prodigal Sorano, too,
Its vanity has ſhewn:
In Lux'ry's lap Acriſius lies;
In Lux'ry's lap Acriſius dies;
She makes him all her own.

Myrtillo nought but Love attends;
To Love gives up wealth, honour, friends;
Sees Scorn his fuit return:
At length a worthy Fair he finds,
But Death the mutual knot unbinds:
He droops upon her urn.

Honour, Wealth, Pomp, and wide Domain,
Wiſdom and Love, are all but vain,
The gueridon to beſtow:
Pleaſure, the child of Happineſs,
Which all ſtill ſeek, can never bleſs
This our frail ſtate below.

In yonder bright æthereal dome,
The Goddeſs has her ſhining home,
Where Virtue points the way;
But in this ſublunary ſphere,
Allay'd by care, by pain, and fear,
In vain we court her ſtay.

What then is all that Heav'n approves,
That Virtue in our ſtation loves,
What all the bliſs we find?
For each to fill his proper ſphere,
And ſeek his only pleaſure here,
In a *contented mind.*

Berkeley ſquare, Tueſday noon. M——A.

Epitaph, after the manner of GAY.
By the late Dr DODDRIDGE.

HEre reſts ſecure, within this narrow cell,
A youth to pain and diſappointment known;
Pride mock'd his birth, and Envy ſmil'd to tell
The hour when Sorrow mark'd him for her own.

Fix'd on *one* object was his ſoul ſincere;
But Heav'n the recompence of love deny'd!
Long h v'ring o'er th' extremes of hope and fear,
Oppreſs'd by Fate, he ſunk, deſpair'd,—and dy'd!

No farther ſeek his miſ'ries to diſcloſe,
Nor let pale Envy trample on his tomb.
Here let his hapleſs head enjoy repoſe,
And leave to Mercy and to God his doom.

A character of Sir John Fielding.

Sir JOHN FIELDING, Knight,
One of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace
For the county of Middleſex, &c.
A gentleman, in whoſe perſon were happily united
All the neceſſary requiſites that could conſtitute
The elevated character of
A conſummate Magiſtrate;
Who, after having worthily ſupported himſelf
Through a life of painful fatigue,
Equally ſerviceable to the public,
As honourable to himſelf,
Died at Brompton the 4th of September 1780.
In his judicial capacity,
He was univerſally allowed to have had
The head of a Philoſopher, the heart of a Chriſtian,
And the hand of a Hero;
His wiſdom juſtly entitled him to the firſt,
His humanity and moderation to the ſecond,
And his righteous reſolution to the laſt.
If his aſpect was ever terrible,
It was only to the lawleſs, the vicious, and profane;
But to the innocent, helpleſs, and oppreſſed,
He was a parental guardian,
Benign and ſweet,
As ſmiles of infancy, or tears of love.
He was the patron and defender
Of perſonal ſafety, liberty, and property;
By his example promoting (for he well underſtood)
At once a loyal and a legal obedience;
At the ſame time cheriſhing (without offence)
The freedom of the ſubject;
For no man more religiouſly honoured
The conſtitution, or endeavoured to ſtrengthen
The ſinews of Government,
By every exertion to encourage
A flouriſhing equality.

HI-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

ENGLAND. [444.]

Two proclamations were iſſued, of date Sept. 1.; — one, for diſſolving the preſent parliament, and making known the King's pleaſure to call a new parliament; the writs to bear teſte on Saturday Sept. 2. and to be returnable on Tueſday Oct. 31.; — the other, for electing the ſixteen Peers for Scotland, at Holyroodhouſe, on Tueſday Oct 17. — Of the ſame date the King in council ordered, that the convocations of Canterbury and York ſhould be diſſolved, and that the Lord Chancellor ſhould iſſue writs for electing new members; theſe writs to bear teſte Sept. 4. and to be returnable Nov. 1. ——— The forms are the ſame, *mutatis mutandis*, with thoſe in 1754. [16. 198.; 23. 212.; 30. 162.; 36. 501.]

An additional inſtruction to all ſhips of war and privateers that have or may have letters of marque againſt the French King, or the King of Spain, their vaſſals or ſubjects, or others inhabiting within any of their countries, territories, or dominions, or againſt any other enemies or rebellious ſubjects of the crown of Great Britain. Given at our court of St James's the 15th day of September 1780, in the twentieth year of our reign.

GEORGE R.

THAT, in conformity to an explanatory article of the treaty of alliance and commerce between England and Denmark concluded at Copenhagen July 11. 1670, which hath been lately concluded and agreed upon between us and the King of Denmark, all ſorts of arms, and things thereto belonging, as cannons, muſkets, mortars, petards, bombs, grenadoes, fauciſſes, carriages, reſts, bandaliers, powder, match, ſaltpetre, bullets, pikes, ſwords, head-pieces, cuiraſſes, halberts, lances, javelins, horſes, ſaddles, holſters, belts, and generally all other implements of war; as alſo ſhip-timber, pitch, tar, roſin, copper in ſheets, ſail-cloth, hemp, cordage, and generally every thing that is uſed in the equipment of ſhips, (except unwrought iron and fir planks), laden in Daniſh ſhips, and bound to the enemy's country, are accounted contraband goods; but fiſh and fleſh freſh or ſalted, wheat or other grain, flour, pulſe, oil, wine, and generally every thing that ſerves for the nouriſhment and ſuſtenance of life, laden in Daniſh ſhips, and bound to the enemy's country, are not accounted contraband, provided that the places to which they are bound are not beſieged or blocked up.

By his Majeſty's command,

[215.] STORMONT.

SCOTLAND. [387.]

The ſheriff of the county of Edinburgh received the writ for electing members to repreſent the county and the city of Edinburgh in parliament on the 8th of September; and in the morning of Monday, Sept. 12. he ſerved the Lord Provoſt with a precept, dated Sept. 9. for proceeding to the election. The requiſition in this precept is addreſſed to *Walter Hamilton, Eſq; Lord Provoſt of the city of Edinburgh, or the chief magiſtrate of the ſaid borough there reſiding.* — A receipt, ſigned by the Lord Provoſt, was given to the gentleman who delivered the precept.

Sir Lawrence Dundas, who, in 1767, was deſired, by a ſolemn deputation from the town-council, to repreſent the city [29. 556.], has been its repreſentative in the two laſt parliaments: but he offended many of his conſtituents, by voting with the oppoſition, April 6. on Mr Dunning's motion concerning the influence of the crown [248.]; in reſentment, as it was reported, for his having been refuſed a Britiſh Peerage. —— On that occaſion, ſeven of the members for Scotland voted for diminiſhing the influence of the crown, viz. Sir Henry Watkin Daſhwood, Wigton; George Dempſter, St Andrew's, &c.; Sir Lawrence Dundas, Edinburgh; Thomas Dundas, Stirlingſhire; Sir Gilbert Elliot, Roxburghſhire; Earl Fife, Banffſhire; and John Johnſtone, Kinghorn, &c.: — and twenty-three of them voted againſt the motion, viz. Col. Abercrombie, Clackmannan; Lord Frederick Campbell, Glaſgow, &c.; John Campbell, Nairnſhire; Sir James Cockburn, Peebles, &c; John Crawford, Renfrewſhire; Sir William Cuningham, Linlithgowſhire; Adam Drummond, Aberdeen, &c.; Lord Advocate, Edinburghſhire; Sir Archibald Edmondſtone, Dumbartonſhire; Sir Adam Ferguſſon, Airſhire; Gen. Fraſer, Inverneſsſhire; Lord William Gordon, Elginſhire; Lord Adam Gordon, Kincardineſhire; John Henderſon, Fifeſhire; Col. Livingſton, Argyleſhire; Hon. James Stuart-Mackenzie,

kenzie, Roſsſhire; Col. Murray, Perthſhire; William Niſbet, Haddingtonſhire; Earl Panmure, Forfarſhire; Sir John Paterſon, Berwickſhire; Hon. Frederick Stuart, Air, &c.; Andrew Stuart, Lanerkſhire; and Hon. James Wemyſs, Sutherlandſhire. —— The remaining fifteen members for Scotland were abſent, or did not vote.

A formidable oppoſition was now made to Sir Lawrence's re-election for Edinburgh. The annual election of the magiſtrates and town council of the city drawing near, Sir Lawrence's friends wiſhed to delay the election of the city-member till the new council ſhould be choſen; and the other ſide wiſhed to have the member elected before the council ſhould be changed. —— Mr James Craig, baker, Convener of the Trades, was firſt propoſed as the candidate; but the perſon really intended was William Miller, Eſq; younger of Barſkimming, Advocate, ſon of the Lord Juſtice-Clerk; a young gentleman to whoſe merit both ſides do juſtice.

At a meeting of Mr Miller's friends on Friday, Sept. 8. a letter was ſent to Sir Lawrence, ſigned by ſeventeen members of the town-council, informing him, that they would oppoſe his re-election, and that any application to them in his behalf would be ineffectual.

On Monday, Sept. 11. the day on which the Lord Provoſt was ſerved with the precept for election, a good many of Mr Miller's friends breakfaſted in Fortune's tavern, and went thence in coaches to the Archer's Hall, a tavern in the ſuburbs; where they remained till they went thence to the council on Wedneſday.

When the council was met on Wedneſday, Sept. 13. Convener Craig moved, That as the ſheriff's precept had been ſerved on the Lord Provoſt on Monday morning, and as his Lordſhip had not within forty-eight hours after receiving the precept, (as directed by the act 16° Geo. II. c. 11. § 42.), called the council to fix a day for electing a member of parliament, he therefore moved, That the council ſhould be ſummoned to meet this evening at ſix o'clock, in order to fix a day for proceeding to the ſaid election.

A member of council obſerved, that the Lord Provoſt was not limited to any number of days, but had it in his option to call a council for the above purpoſe when he thought fit.

Then the eldeſt bailie, who was in the chair, produced a letter from the Lord Provoſt, addreſſed to him, dated Sept. 12. importing, that his Lordſhip had received the ſheriff's precept, but he had not yet reſolved as to the day to which the council ſhould be ſummoned for fixing the time of election of a member of parliament for the city.—The Lord Provoſt had for ſeveral months paſt been, by indiſpoſition, unfit for buſineſs.

Convener Craig then put his motion into writing.

Dean-of-Guild Grieve proteſted, That as the Lord Provoſt had not yet iſſued his precept for calling a council to fix the time for electing the city-member, the preſent meeting had no power to do it; and, That the eight extraordinary deacons had no right to vote in the election of the city-member, and ſtill leſs in any preliminary ſtep about ſuch an election.

Convener Craig anſwered this proteſt; and another proteſt from the ſame ſide was entered, and anſwered.

On the queſtion put, the Convener's motion was carried, 18 (the extraordinary deacons included) to 14.—A proteſt was entered againſt either of the city-clerks acting at any meeting for electing the city-member, or in any preliminary ſtep about ſuch an election, unleſs the council ſhould be met in purſuance of the precept of the ſheriff to the Lord Provoſt, and his Lordſhip's precept iſſued in conſequence thereof, and unleſs the precept ſigned by the ſheriff, and delivered to the Lord Provoſt, and his precept delivered in conſequence thereof, with the execution of the ſame, be produced.

Convener Craig then moved, That as his motion had been agreed to by a majority, Bailie Thomſon, preſes, ſhould grant warrant for ſummoning the council to meet this evening at ſix o'clock, to proceed in terms of the Convener's motion. The preſes granted warrant accordingly. Upon which the council-officer ſummoned the members preſent, thirty-two in number, (the Lord Provoſt being the only member abſent), to meet at ſix in the evening accordingly.

Old-Provoſt Hunter-Blair proteſted, That the order to ſummon a council this evening ſhould not affect the objections to the preſent meaſures mentioned in Mr Grieve's proteſt of this day, to which proteſt Mr Hunter-Blair adhered; and that the council-officer ſhould not execute the ſummons to meet this evening.

All

All the reſt of the fourteen members who had voted againſt Convener Craig's motion, adhered to Mr Hunter-Blair's proteſt.—On this, Bailie Thomſon diſcharged the officer to put his former order in execution; and the officer recalled his former ſummons, and diſcharged the council to meet in the evening.

The eighteen who voted for meeting in the evening, were, Bailie Leſlie; Treaſurer Scott; Old-Bailie Dickſon; Counſellors Creech, Aitchiſon, and Yule; Ordinary-Deacons Convener Craig, Davie, Kinnear, and Grant; and Extraordinary-Deacons Smith, Davidſon, Brodie, Govan, Drummond, John Craig, Phin, and Auchterlonie.—The fourteen who voted for delaying the fixing of the time of election were, Bailies Thomſon, Macdowal, and Steuart; Dean-of-Guild Grieve; Old-Provoſt Hunter-Blair; Old-Bailies Wordie, Galloway, and Smith; Old-Dean-of-Guild Meaſon; Old-Treaſurer Maxwell; Counſellors Haig, and Jameſon; and Ordinary-Deacons Gibſon and Cuming.—The Lord Provoſt, who was on this ſide, was abſent through indiſpoſition.

The above eighteen members met accordingly in the council-chamber at ſix o'clock, and choſe Bailie Leſlie preſes.—Before entering on buſineſs, Dean-of-Guild Grieve proteſted, That the meeting was illegal, not only on account of its not being called by a warrant from the Lord Provoſt, but alſo becauſe there were not thirteen of the ordinary council preſent, without which number there could not be a quorum either of the ordinary or extraordinary council [25. 357, 380.]; that the appointment of this meeting was illegal, becauſe called by a minority of the ordinary council, along with the eight extraordinary deacons, who had no right to vote, and whoſe votes were proteſted againſt; and he proteſted, that the city clerks ſhould obey no order of this meeting, or inſert any of its proceedings in the city-records. Convener Craig anſwered this proteſt.—Hugo Arnot, Eſq; Advocate, entered a proteſt on behalf of the Lord Provoſt; and he produced a mandate for his appearance, dated Sept. 13. ſigned by his Lordſhip. Bailie Leſlie obſerved, that the ſubſcription was diſſimilar to the Lord Provoſt's uſual ſubſcription. Mr Arnot declined leaving the letter in the clerk's hands: it was therefore marked on the back by the ſubſcriptions of the preſes and clerk, and Mr Arnot's obligation taken to produce it. To this proteſt Convener Craig gave an anſwer.—Convener Craig then produced a notorial copy of the ſheriff's precept that had been ſerved on the Lord Provoſt, and an execution of a notice given to the Lord Provoſt to attend this meeting.—A motion was made, that the council ſhould meet, on the Saturday next following, at ten o'clock, to elect the city-repreſentative; which was unanimouſly agreed to. The preſes from the chair warned all the members preſent to attend at the hour appointed on Saturday; and the meeting appointed the abſent members of council to be duly ſummoned to attend. The motion and appointment was ſigned by Bailie Leſlie the preſes, and the other ſeventeen members of council preſent; Dean-of-Guild Grieve, who had come for the ſole purpoſe of proteſting, having withdrawn.—Next day Bailie Leſlie iſſued his precept for ſummoning all the reſt of the members of council; which precept was duly executed.

On Friday, Sept. 15. being the day on which the leets of the deacons were ſhortened, the council met, none being abſent but Provoſt Hamilton. Bailie Thomſon and ſeveral other members objected to the reading or recording the minutes of Wedneſday evening; but Convener Craig required the clerk, under form of inſtrument, to record theſe minutes at his peril.

In purſuance of the appointment of Wedneſday evening, Bailie Leſlie and the other ſeventeen of that ſide, met in the council-chamber at ten o'clock on Saturday, Sept. 16. Bailie Leſlie was unanimouſly elected preſes. Upon his taking the chair, Bailie Thomſon appeared, and proteſted, That the meeting was illegal; and required the clerks, at their peril, not to make a return of any perſon the meeting ſhould elect as city-member. Mr Arnot entered a proteſt on behalf of the Lord Provoſt. Bailie Leſlie anſwered theſe proteſts.—The clerk being deſired, produced a notorial copy of the ſheriff's precept, which had been lodged with him on the Wedneſday preceding. Then, on a motion made for that purpoſe, Treaſurer Scott and Counſellor Creech went, with a notary and witneſſes, to the Lord Provoſt's houſe; and being informed by a ſervant that his Lordſhip was within, ſent by the ſervant

a written requiſition, that he ſhould inſtantly deliver to them the ſheriff's precept which had been ſerved on his Lordſhip on the 11th. Old-Bailie Wordie came to Meſſ. Scott and Creech, and told them, That Provoſt Hamilton was in bed, and had no anſwer. All which they reported to the meeting. After going through ſome pieces of form, the vote was ſtated, Who ſhall be member of parliament for this city? and it carried unanimouſly by all the members preſent, the eighteen whoſe names are before [497.] inſerted, in favour of William Miller, Eſq; younger of Barſkimming, Advocate; and Mr Joſeph Williamſon, Advocate, officiating as clerk, was required to return him accordingly. Mr Williamſon made the return to the ſheriff on the day of the election.

Mr Scott, the Treaſurer, Mr Craig, the Convener, and Mr Creech, the oldeſt Merchant-Counſellor, were ſent to acquaint Mr Miller; and he having come with them to the council-chamber, addreſſed the electors in the following terms, viz.

"GENTLEMEN,

Were I to endeavour to make you underſtand by words, what at this moment paſſes in my heart, and were you to judge of my ſentiments by the uſual interpretation of the language of compliment, I ſhould fall infinitely ſhort in expreſſing to you what I truly feel, and what your own breaſts muſt tell you I ought to feel. Often in the intercourſe of private life, I have experienced the zeal and affection of my friends, and have been impreſſed with ſuitable ſentiments of gratitude. But the obligations I lie under to you, are of a higher kind, and bring forth more exquiſite ſenſations. By your voice, I find myſelf unexpectedly elevated to a ſtation which I have been always taught to conſider as the higheſt a Scottiſh gentleman can be placed in, and ſee myſelf intruſted with the moſt important charge a citizen can bear. I intreat, then, that you will not look for expreſſions from me adequate to a full deſcription of my feelings; but that you will conſult your own breaſts,—will reflect upon what you are conſcious of having done for me, and will have charity enough to believe, that ingratitude is no part of my temper.

You muſt allow me, Gentlemen, to congratulate you on the event of this day. When I ſay that your late repreſentative had become unpopular in this city, I ſay nothing that is not ſtrictly true, and nothing that can give that gentleman offence; ſince I ſpeak of him as falling under the diſpleaſure of his conſtituents, not from any thing in his private character, but from the tenor of his public conduct. It certainly was the general deſire of the inhabitants to remove him from his ſeat in parliament, and to beſtow it on one whoſe political ſentiments ſhould be conſonant with their own. But, from his extenſive influence, and from the power which the conſtitution of the burgh gave his friends over the town-council, it was not till within theſe few days imagined, that the wiſhes of nine tenths of the community had a chance of being accompliſhed. At laſt it was found, to your great honour, that you had virtue and firmneſs enough to withſtand every other kind of influence, and to obey the general voice of your fellow-citizens. There have been none of your predeceſſors, Gentlemen, and there will, I believe, be none of thoſe who ſhall ſucceed to you, equally the objects of public gratitude. This you owe to the diſtreſs and danger of the times, which have made the choice of your repreſentative unuſually intereſting.

I could only have wiſhed, that, to fill the meaſure of the public joy, you had been as fortunate in finding a proper perſon to repreſent you, as you have been in diſburdening yourſelves of one with whoſe ſentiments, as to matters of public concern, you are diſſatisfied. I wiſh ſincerely, that I had been better entitled, by age, experience, and abilities, or by the ſplendor of rank and fortune, to be the interpreter of your ſentiments in parliament.—It is much beyond my hopes, that I can ever render myſelf worthy of the honour you have conferred. Yet, if a faithful, and, I may promiſe, a laborious zeal for the welfare of the Britiſh empire, eſpecially for the proſperity of that part of it to which we are all, I hope, proud of belonging, and ſtill more particularly for the honour and intereſt of this my native city, can juſtify your choice, I think I may flatter myſelf your expectations will not be diſappointed. This is not a time for explaining the principles by which I mean to rule my conduct as your repreſentative. Had you been unacquainted with them, I ſhould not, I believe, have had this

this opportunity of addreſſing you. I will only ſay, that you ſhall never have occaſion to blame me for endeavouring to embarraſs the operations of the King's miniſters at any period when our common ſafety may depend on the vigour of their exertions; and, in general, you may be aſſured, that although I will not ſubmit to be the bondman of any miniſter, yet, on the other hand, I ſhall not join my voice with that of any party in oppoſition, if I ſhall be convinced that their conduct is factious and profligate."

On Monday, Sept. 18. Mr Miller gave an elegant entertainment, in the Aſſembly-hall, to many of the principal inhabitants. — The Duke of Buccleugh honoured this meeting, and ſome former meetings of Mr Miller's friends, with his preſence.

Thus Mr Miller was elected before any change was made in the town-council; but, to make all ſure, it was wiſhed that a majority of the new town-council ſhould be his friends. —— On Saturday, Sept. 16. the day of his election, the deacons of the fourteen incorporations were choſen. None were what they call *graſſed* [25. 380.] on this occaſion; of the fourteen deacons, nine were re-elected, and five new ones were choſen. But when the deacons were preſented to the council next council-day, Sept. 20. *graſſing* took place as far as it could: for only three of thoſe who were council-deacons the preceding year were re-elected by their corporations, viz. Mr Kinnear, pewterer, Mr Grant, tailor, and Mr Craig, baker; and they were all ſtript of their gowns, and reduced to the rank of extraordinary deacons, tho' the laſt named gentleman was Convener of the Trades, and as ſuch takes precedence of all tradeſmen, and wears a golden chain. In their room were choſen to be council-deacons three of the deacons newly choſen, viz. Mr Ochiltree, goldſmith, Mr Kennedy, glover, and Mr Maclaggan, weaver; and three of thoſe who were extraordinary deacons the year preceding, viz. Mr Smith, ſkinner, Mr Brodie, wright, and Mr Auchterlonie, bonnetmaker. Theſe three voted all for Mr Miller; but the firſt of them, Mr Smith, has publiſhed a vindication of his conduct, in which he ſays, that though, by ſtrong ſolicitation, he was prevailed upon to promiſe his vote to Mr Miller, (in which he ſtill thinks he did right, becauſe of the young gentleman's great merit); yet at the inſtant he made the promiſe, he told he was to come under no further engagement: ſo he was under no manner of obligation to act againſt members of council, who, in his opinion, had always behaved with juſtice, candour, and moderation. At the time he made this promiſe, he ſays, the other deacons had tamely conſented to be confined in the Archers Hall: That at the ſolicitation of a friend and near relation of Mr Miller, and on being aſſured he ſhould be at liberty to come away when he pleaſed, he went to the Archers Hall, and dined. He left the company ſoon after, expecting to get out the way he came in: but he found the door locked, and could not readily get the keys. He inſtantly would have endeavoured to force his way out; but obſerving a back paſſage, he ruſhed through it, and thence over a court-wall, which he judged to be about ten feet high. The gentleman at whoſe requeſt he had gone to the Hall, followed him to his own houſe, and expreſſed his concern for what had happened, aſſuring him it was no part of his intention. At that gentleman's requeſt, he wrote a letter, declaring his intention of voting for Mr Miller.

Mr Craig, though ſtript of his gown by the council, was next day re-elected Convener unanimouſly by the convenery.

Next council-day, Sept. 20. Convener Craig moved, that the minutes of Wedneſday evening, Sept. 13. and of Saturday Sept. 16. ſhould be read and recorded. To this oppoſition was made; and proteſts were entered. The Convener then moved, That thoſe minutes ſhould be ingroſſed in the record, and ſigned by the preſes; or if the preſes ſhould decline to ſign them, that, after being ingroſſed, they ſhould be ſigned by Bailie Leſlie. This motion was carried, 18 (including the extraordinary deacons, though proteſted againſt) to 14: and they were appointed to be ſo ingroſſed, and ſigned by Bailie Leſlie.

By this time, the number of Mr Miller's friends in the council was confeſſedly twenty, viz. the fourteen deacons, and Bailie Leſlie, Treaſurer Scott, Old-Bailie Dickſon, and Counſellors Creech, Aitchiſon, and Yule: ſo the friends of Sir Laurence Dundas could not exceed thirteen.

Friday, Sept. 22. being the day ap-

pointed to elect a representative for the county of Edinburgh, Henry Dundas, Esq; the Lord Advocate, was unanimously re-elected. — In the morning of this day Sir Laurence Dundas's friends entered a protest against the sheriff's returning Mr Miller as representative for the city. The returns of the members chosen for both the city and the county were, however, sent off by express immediately after the Lord Advocate's election.

On Wednesday, Sept. 27. the three merchant and two trades counsellors were chosen, all gentlemen supposed to be in the interest of Sir Laurence.

On Friday, Sept. 29. the leets for Lord Provost, four Bailies, Dean of Guild, and Treasurer, were made up by Sir Laurence's friends, and agreed to by the town-council unanimously.

[P. S.] On Monday, Oct. 2. the day preceding that established for the election of the magistrates, a precept was issued, signed by Provost Hamilton, for summoning the council to meet on Thursday, Oct. 5. to name a day for electing the city-representative; and the whole members of council, including the old merchant and trades counsellors, were cited accordingly.

On Tuesday, Oct. 3. the council met for electing the magistrates, none being absent but Provost Hamilton. At this election the council must consist of thirty-eight persons; for proxies must be chosen by those present for any that are absent [25. 379.].—As the Lord Provost was absent, Dean-of-Guild Grieve proposed, That Bailie Thomson should be continued preses, and proxy for the Lord Provost, he having acted in those capacities in the council of Sept. 29. when the leets were made up. Convener Craig moved, That Bailie Leslie should be chosen into those offices; but protested against receiving the votes of Dean-of-Guild Grieve and Bailie Macdowal, because of their holding lucrative offices in the disposal of the magistrates, the offices of treasurers to the Trinity and Heriot's hospitals. A protest was taken likewise by the other side; and answers were made, or to be made, to them all. Old-Bailie Dickson and Deacon Smith voted on the side of Mr Miller in all questions relating to the election of the city-member, but voted with their old friends in the council in all questions relating to the city-elections. Thus two were added to the number of Sir Laurence's friends which, with the five new counsellors, made the number twenty, of whom Prov. Hamilton was absent; and the number on the other side was reduced to eighteen. — Upon stating the vote, the numbers were, for Bailie Thomson nineteen (including the votes of Meff. Grieve and Macdowal), and eighteen for Bailie Leslie.

The fate of the election, if it shall be contested, as it is said it will, depends greatly on this vote. Bailie Thomson having the apparent majority, he was sworn into the office: but Bailie Leslie declared, that he considered himself as duly elected. Both declared, in this question, and in others afterwards, that in case of an equality, each gave his casting vote on the side of his party. On the clerk's administering the oath *de fideli* to Bailie Thomson, a protest was taken by the other side for his not administering that oath to Bailie Leslie.

As Bailies Thomson and Leslie were each by the different sides elected preses and proxy for the Lord Provost, either side proposed a proxy in the room of the person chosen preses: Bailie Thomson's side proposed Bailie Hotchkis, and Bailie Leslie's Prov. Stodart; and the votes came out precisely as in the last preceding question: so, after protests were taken, and a motion made by the Convener for calling in lawyers was over-ruled, Mr Hotchkis took his seat. — The Convener moved, that proxies should be named for Meff. Grieve and Macdowal: but this was likewise over-ruled; which produced a protest.

A set of magistrates was chosen by either party; — lists of both are subjoined: but they were all necessarily chosen from the leets made up by Sir Laurence's friends, and consequently on his side. — The gentlemen chosen by Sir Laurence's friends, accepted, and entered on the discharge of their offices; those chosen by Mr Miller's friends did not accept.

After the election was finished, David Steuart, Esq; the newly-elected Lord Provost who had taken the chair, produced a letter, dated Oct. 3. addressed, *To the Lord Provost to be this day elected*, and signed WALTER HAMILTON; importing, that he [Prov. Hamilton] inclosed the principal precept delivered to him by the sheriff, and a receipt by the council-officer for the precept issued by his

his Lordſhip for ſummoning the council to meet on Thurſday Oct. 5. in order to appoint the time and place for electing the city-repreſentative. Prov. Steuart then, in his own name, granted warrant to ſummon the ordinary council to meet in the council chamber, on Thurſday next, Oct. 5. at ten o'clock, in order to appoint the time and place for electing the city-repreſentative; and alſo to ſummon the extraordinary deacons; "but which ſhould not be held as any homologation or acknowlegement of any claim for their having a vote at ſuch meeting." The council-officer accordingly ſummoned the whole members of council preſent.' Bailie Leſlie proteſted againſt Mr Steuart's acting in the character of Lord Provoſt; and that the ſummons now made was illegal and unwarrantable, in reſpect a repreſentative for the city had been already duly elected; and that therefore any proceedings towards ſuch ſecond election ſhould be void and null. Convener Craig, and the other members on that ſide, adhered to this proteſt.

On Wedneſday Oct. 4. Prov. Steuart produced in council a reſignation, addreſſed, *To the Rt Hon. the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Town-council, of Edinburgh*, dated, Edinburgh, Oct. 3. 1780, and ſigned, WALTER HAMILTON; importing, that his Lordſhip having reſolved to reſide ſome time in the country for the benefit of his health, he declined to act as a member of the town-council in the character of Old Provoſt; and he thereby reſigned the ſaid office; which reſignation he hoped the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council, would be pleaſed to accept of, and to elect another perſon in his place. The council accepted of this reſignation; and they elected Mr Gilbert Meaſon, late Old Dean of Guild, into the office of Old Provoſt.

On Thurſday, Oct. 5. the whole council aſſembled, in number thirty-three; alſo Old Bailie Dickſon, and Counſellors Creech, Aitchiſon, and Yule. It was obſerved, that the four gentlemen laſt named were not members, and ſhould therefore be deſired to retire. They proteſted, That on the 2d of October they had received each a ſummons, bearing to proceed on a precept ſaid to be iſſued by Prov. Hamilton, requiring them to appear there at that hour, in order to appoint a place and time for electing the city-repreſentative; that they held ſuch ſummons to be illegal, as the city-repreſentative had been duly elected and returned already, and there could be no room for meetings for a ſecond election; againſt all which they proteſted. But the clerk was not allowed to receive this proteſt; as none of the four were now members of council.

Old-Bailie Leſlie gave in a long proteſt, (which was read), againſt the preſent meeting, or any attempt to make a ſecond election of a repreſentative for the city; concluding, that Provoſt Hamilton's imbecility and abſolute incapacity for any buſineſs whatever, for a conſiderable time paſt, was well known; and that, from the time that the ſheriff's precept was ſerved upon him, Sept. 14. he was, from diſeaſe of body and mind, in a continued ſtate of abſolute imbecility and total incapacity, unable to give directions for, or of underſtanding or forming any judgement on the meaning of the different letters produced in council, and alledged to be ſigned by him, on and ſince the 13th of September laſt, or of the alledged precept ſaid to be iſſued by him for the preſent meeting. This proteſt was adhered to by Treaſurer Scott, and all the fourteen deacons, among them Deacon Smith, in all ſixteen perſons. —— Mr Hunter-Blair anſwered this proteſt.

Treaſurer Scott proteſted againſt this meeting as illegal; particularly againſt David Steuart, Eſq; and the other magiſtrates and counſellors aſſuming their offices in conſequence of their ſuppoſed election into thoſe offices by an illegal majority; and againſt accepting Provoſt Hamilton's reſignation, becauſe improperly brought about, when the ſtate of that gentleman's health rendered him utterly incapable of making it. To which all the members adhering to Old Bailie Leſlie's proteſt, adhered, except Deacon Smith.

Prov. Steuart produced the ſheriff's precept that had been ſerved on Prov. Hamilton, and other papers. Proteſts were taken. Then the Lord Provoſt moved, That the council ſhould meet in the council-chamber on the Saturday following, Oct. 7. at eleven o'clock before noon, to elect a member to repreſent the city in parliament. Old-Bailie Leſlie proteſted againſt naming any day for that purpoſe. To which all the members who adhered to Old Bailie Leſlie's

Leſlie's proteſt of this day above mentioned, adhered, in all ſixteen. The queſtion being put, Agree to the Lord Provoſt's motion; or, Not? it carried, 17 againſt 16. But the legality of eleven of theſe ſeventeen votes, will, it is ſaid, be conteſted at law. A proteſt was taken againſt the whole proceedings by the ſixteen who compoſed the minority.

The council aſſembled again on Saturday, Oct. 7. None were abſent except Deacon Smith. Old-Bailie Thomſon gave in anſwers to Old-Bailie Leſlie's proteſt of Oct. 5. importing, that in Old-Bailie Leſlie's proteſt, great ſtreſs is laid upon an aſſertion, that Prov. Hamilton was incapable to act: I do hereby deny, (ſaid he), that there is any foundation for the aſſertion there made: — adding, that either in the abſence of the Lord Provoſt, or in caſe his Lordſhip had been incapable to act, that he [Bailie Thomſon], as then eldeſt reſiding magiſtrate, and thereby the chief magiſtrate of the city failing the Lord Provoſt, would have taken the ſame ſteps, and iſſued a precept upon the ſame day, and to the ſame effect, as was done by Prov. Hamilton, whoſe actings in thoſe matters he did then, and does now approve of. — Sundry other proteſts and anſwers were made.

Before ſtating a vote, Convener Craig made the following ſpeech.

"GENTLEMEN, I feel myſelf now called upon to riſe up, and to declare my ſtrong diſapprobation of the proceedings that are here ſo illegally and unwarrantably attempted. This city, in obedience to his Majeſty's writ, and in obedience to the precept of the ſheriff under that writ, have duly and regularly elected and returned our repreſentative to the enſuing parliament. It was an unanimous election, made by thoſe then by law inveſted with the right of election. An effort is now making to overturn what was unanimouſly done; and ſome perſons, pretending to be the ſucceſſors in office to our late magiſtracy, ſeek to aſſume and arrogate to themſelves that right of election which belonged to the former magiſtracy and council, and which that former magiſtracy and council did duly and legally exerciſe. This is an improper and irregular endeavour to deprive the former electors of their juſt right, and not only to diſappoint the community at large of the repreſentative of their choice, but to force upon them one, of whom, after experience of his parliamentary conduct, they have teſtified their diſapprobation. This is the true nature of the preſent attempt. And I muſt further be allowed to ſay, that, to accompliſh ſo inexcuſeable a purpoſe, thoſe who have ſupported it have not conducted themſelves with that regard and delicacy towards our late chief magiſtrate which might have been expected from them. For, in order to ſupport their meaſures, they have called in to their aid his name, who, had he poſſeſſed the ſound faculties of mind and body, was juſtly intitled to the confidence and friendſhip of his fellow-citizens, but who, by a fatality, from which the beſt of men are not exempted, has been reduced to a ſituation that we but too well know. As all of us, I am ſure, do, ſo I regret it too much to wiſh to enlarge upon ſo diſagreeable a ſubject. Yet, under a pretended authority from him, when incapable to act or give authority, a ſcheme has been purſued of delaying the election, in order to ſerve a purpoſe too obvious to require explanation, and manifeſtly too unjuſt to need the illuſtration of argument. It has reduced me, and thoſe who concur with me, to the very unpleaſing neceſſity, in our own defence, in that of our predeceſſors in council, and that of the community at large, to ſpeak out plainly what we could wiſh to have avoided expreſſing in ſo public a manner. If that ſhould look like any indelicacy towards our late worthy chief magiſtrate, I truſt it will not be imputed to us, but to thoſe who, by bringing the *perſon* of his Lordſhip to town, and by employing the name of his Lordſhip as a cover for their own views, have reduced us to this cruel neceſſity. I ſhall, therefore, conclude with obſerving, that whatever proceedings you ſhall this day think proper to adopt, unleſs they tend to confirm and ſupport the legal election already made of your repreſentative in parliament, muſt be nugatory, illegal, and highly derogatory to the intereſt and honour of this metropolis."

The vote being however ſtated, Who ſhould be the citizen to repreſent the city in parliament? fifteen of the merchants in council, and the two trades-counſellors, making in all ſeventeen, voted for Sir Laurence Dundas. When Treaſurer Scott's name was called, he declared, that he held this meeting to be illegal;

illegal; but if it ſhould be found a legal meeting, his vote ſhould be held to have been given in favour of William Miller, Eſq; Old-Bailie Leſlie, and thirteen deacons who were preſent, in all fifteen, made a like declaration, and gave their votes in the ſame manner. Deacon Smith was abſent. The clerk reported, that the majority of voices was in favour of Sir Laurence Dundas. He was therefore declared to be duly elected; and the council required John Dundas, Eſq; officiating as clerk, to return him accordingly.

On a motion by Old-Dean of Guild Grieve, the thanks of the council was agreed to be given to Sir Laurence for his long and faithful ſervices in parliament, which was agreed to by the ſame majority as the former vote: Againſt which Deacon Chalmers entered a proteſt, conſidering the meaſure as an affront to the council, and the community at large. To which proteſt the reſt of the fifteen of minority adhered.

Sir Laurence Dundas having been informed of theſe proceedings, as he was not able to attend in perſon, immediately ſent the following addreſs of thanks.

"My Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Gentlemen of the Council,

IT gives me infinite pleaſure to embrace this public opportunity of making my warmeſt acknowledgements to you.

By a moſt reſpectable majority of the legal electors, and by a Council acting under the ſanction of legal forms, I find myſelf elected a third time to repreſent in parliament the principal city in Scotland. The honour is very conſpicuous, and my gratitude is in proportion.

The peculiarities of this election, while they reflect a luſtre upon your integrity and fortitude, enhance your kindneſs to me in a moſt diſtinguiſhed manner.

Your independent and vigorous behaviour is well ſuited to your ſtation and truſts: And when I reflect on the favour which this ſpirited conduct has conferred on me, I can ſay, with truth and confidence, that my ſenſibilities become the greatneſs of the occaſion, and the importance of the obligation which binds me to you.

I abſtain from any enumeration of the arts which have been employed to overthrow me: they are to be diſregarded.

With reſpect to my conduct in parliament, I ſhall obſerve the line which I have maintained nearly twenty years; I ſhall ſupport, to the beſt of my abilities and power, the principles of our excellent conſtitution, and the rights and privileges of this city.

Independent of any miniſter, and unconnected with any factious oppoſition, it ſhall be my conſtant pride and ambition, to advance thoſe meaſures which ſhall appear to me the moſt conducive to the general welfare of the Britiſh empire, to uphold the dignity of the crown, and to enſure the national liberties and honour.

LAUR. DUNDAS.

Edinburgh, Oct. 7. 1780."

At a council held Oct. 12. Mr Dundas, the clerk, reported, that he had made out an indenture betwixt him as returning officer, and the ſheriff, returning to him Sir Laurence Dundas as the citizen elected on the 7th of October to repreſent the city in the enſuing parliament; and had, on the 11th, tendered the indenture to the ſheriff, requiring him to enter into and execute the ſame, and to annex it to the writ directed to him from chancery: which the ſheriff refuſed to do; and that therefore he had taken a proteſt againſt the ſheriff, which was wrote on the back of the indenture; both which he produced.

The Magiſtrates and Town-council of Edinburgh, elected by the friends of Sir Laurence Dundas.

1 DAVID STEUART, Eſq; Lord Provoſt
2 THOMAS CLEGHORN, merchant,
3 JAMES HOTCHKIS, brewer,
4 CHARLES WALLACE, hoſier,
5 JAMES HAIG, merchant, } Bailies
6 JOHN WORDIE, banker, Dean of Guild
7 WILLIAM SCOTT, merchant, Treaſurer
8 Gilbert Meaſon, merchant, Old Provoſt
9 William Thomſon, merchant,
10 Archibald Macdowal, merchant, } Old
11 Alexander Maxwell, merchant, } Bailies
12 George Leſlie, merchant,
13 John Grieve, merchant, Old Dean of Guild
14 James Hunter-Blair, merchant, Old Treaſurer, and College-Treaſurer
15 James Bartlet, merchant,
16 Alexander Seton, merchant, } Merchant
17 Francis Shand, merchant, } Counſellors
18 James Gibſon, ſurgeon, } Trades
19 William Butter, wright, } Counſellors
20 Archibald Ochiltree, goldſmith,
21 Adam Smith, ſkinner,
22 Thomas Kennedy, glover,
23 Francis Brodie, wright,
24 Charles Maclaggan, weaver,
25 John Auchterlonie, bonnetm. } Ordinary Council-Deacons

26 Wil-

26 William Chalmer, ſurgeon,
27 Andrew Kinnear, penterer,
28 William Govan, junior, glaſier,
29 William Grant, tailor,
30 JAMES CRAIG, baker, *Convener*,
31 Gregor Drummond, ſlether,
32 Thomas Malcom, ſhoemaker,
33 Robert Phin, wrighter,
} Extraordinary Council-Deacons

Archibald Macdowall, Baron-Bailie of Canongate and Calton
Alexander Maxwell, Admiral of Leith
John Grieve, Baron Bailie of Portſburgh
James Bartlet, Captain of Orange Colours

Francis Shand, merchant,
William ſmith, merchant,
William Butter, wright,
William Jameſon, maſon,
William Govan, junior, glaſier,
} Guild Counſellors

The Magiſtrates and Town-council of Edinburgh, elected by the friends of Mr Miller.

1 JAMES HUNTER-BLAIR, Eſq; Lord Provoſt
2 JAMES GRANT, merchant,
3 GEORGE DUNSMUIR, merchant,
4 JOHN MOSMAN, merchant,
5 ALEXANDER MAXWELL, merch.
} Bailies
6 DONALD SMITH, banker, Dean of Guild
7 WILLIAM SCOTT, merchant, Treaſurer
8 Walter Hamilton, merchant, Old Provoſt
9 William Thomſon, merchant,
10 Archibald Macdowall, merchant,
11 David Steuart, banker,
12 George Leſlie, merchant,
} Old Bailies
13 John Grieve, merchant, Old Dean of Guild
14 William Creech, bookſeller, Old Treaſurer

[The Merchant and Trades Counſellors, and the Ordinary and Extraordinary Council-Deacons, are the ſame in both Lists.]

Archibald Macdowall, Baron-Baillie of Canongate and Calton
George Leſlie, Admiral of Leith
David Steuart, Baron-Bailie of Portſburgh
James Bartlet, Captain of Orange Colours

All the members of the council elected by Sir Laurence Dundas's friends, voted for his being the city-repreſentative, except Mr Scott, treaſurer, and Mr Leſlie, old bailie. Theſe two gentlemen, and all the deacons, ordinary and extraordinary, are friends of Mr Miller. So the numbers were 17 to 16. — Deacon Smith voted with Mr Miller's friends in all queſtions relating to the city-repreſentative; but he voted with Sir Laurence's friends in all queſtions relating to the town-council. — The council choſen by Sir Laurence's friends accepted, and entered on the diſcharge of their offices. The council choſen by Mr Miller's friends did neither.

MARRIAGE.

Sept. 7. At Edinburgh, Mr Charles Elliot, bookſeller of that city, to Miſs Chriſtian Sands, daughter of the deceaſed Mr William Sands, alſo bookſeller of that city.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 16. At Kemback-houſe, Mrs Macgill of Kemback, of a daughter.

21. At Edinburgh, Mrs Miller, wife of William Miller, Eſq; advocate, member of parliament for Edinburgh, of a ſon.

"*Windſor caſtle, Sept.* 22. This morning, a little after ten o'clock, the Queen was happily delivered of a prince." *Lond. Gaz.*

DEATHS.

Lately, Thomas-George Lord Viſcount and Baron Southwell. His Lordſhip was born May 4. 1721, and ſucceeded his father in 1760. He married Miſs Hamilton in 1741; by whom he has left iſſue three ſons and a daughter.

At Briſtol, Richard Combe, Eſq; member in the late parliament for Aldborough.

At Twickenham, Sir Patrick Hamilton, Kt. one of the aldermen of Dublin.

June. At Groningen, in Germany, Peter Mavier, a fiſherman, aged 109

20. James Mounſey, Eſq; of Rammerſcales, a captain in the Liverpool regiment. He died on the expedition from Jamaica to the Spaniſh ſettlements in America.

July 29. On his paſſage to Jamaica, James Dundas, Eſq; of Dundas, Colonel of the 94th regiment of foot.

"*Raguſa, July* 30. On the 16th inſtant, Jean Aragus, a native of the village of Laſtua in Turky, (ſituated on a pleaſant and fertile hill in the dependence of Trebigne, in the neighbourhood of Raguſa), died there, in the 123d year of his age, leaving ſix ſons and three daughters, who have carried the progeny of this old man to the fifth generation, compoſed of ſixty perſons, all now living in the ſame village. He preſerved his health perfect and complete to the end of his days; his memory excellent, and his judgement ſound. His illneſs laſted but ſeven hours: he did not ſeem to ſuffer much in theſe laſt moments, which he employed to give his bleſſing to thoſe of his family who were near him. He always led a life of labour; and every holiday, till very little before his death, he walked from ten to fifteen miles to go to church. At the beginning of every week, he took care to diſtribute the taſk to ſuch of his children as were able to ſhare the labours of the field with him. His firſt profeſſion was to conduct caravans; but he afterwards went into the huſbandry-buſineſs, which he carried on with equal ſkill and ſucceſs; but the latter end of his life he employed in managing bees-

bees. His open and acknowledged probity made him regretted by the Turks themſelves, who very rarely eſteem any who are not of the Mahometan faith. He was ſober and moderate, cheerful, of a quiet, mild character, and of an agreeable ſize and figure. His father, Pieter Aragus, native of this republic, lived 120 years."

July 24. At Madeira, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, Mr William Howiſon, miniſter at Cambuſnethan.

Aug. 13. At Liſbon, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, the Hon. John Drummond, commonly called Lord Drummond, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Perth.

25. At Winterborne, Hants, Sufan Edmonds, aged 104.

30. At Lawford hall, Warwickſhire, Sir Theodoſius Edward Allefiay Boughton, Bt; by whoſe deceaſe the title and principal part of the family eſtates devolve to the late Sheckburgh Boughton, Eſq; the reſidue, to a very conſiderable amount, paſſes in the female line to the late Baronet's ſiſter, Theodoſia Anna Maria Ramſay Beauchamp Boughton Donnellan, wife of John Donnellan, Eſq; late in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India Company; by whom ſhe has iſſue living one ſon and one daughter. — [*See particulars below, p.* 506.]

William Flower, Lord Viſcount Aſhbrook, and Baron of Caſtle Durrow, in Ireland. His Lordſhip was born June 25. 1744, and ſucceeded to the peerage June 27. 1752. He married Miſs Rudge; by whom he has left iſſue two ſons and four daughters.

Sept. 2. At his houſe in Berwickſhire, John Wilkie of Foulden, Eſq; in the 76th year of his age.

2. At Lynn-Regis, in the 85th year of his age, Mr James Dunbar late merchant there. He was a native of the county of Sutherland.

3. At Hope-park, near Edinburgh, Mrs Flora Mure Campbell of Rowallan.

4. At his houſe at Brompton, near Knightſbridge, Sir John Fielding, Kt. juſtice of the peace for Middleſex, Eſſex, Herts, Kent, Surry, and the city and liberty of Weſtminſter; — whoſe abilities as a magiſtrate (ſay the London papers) could be equalled only by his humanity as a man; and whoſe loſs will be moſt ſeverely felt by the public, but by none ſo much as the poor, to whom he was a warm and unalterable friend. [494.]

4. At his houſe on Leith walk, Mr John Lewis, only ſon of the deceaſed Chambre Lewis, Eſq; collector of the cuſtoms at Leith.

5. At Canonmills, near Edinburgh, James M'Dowall, Eſq; late merchant in Edinburgh.

6. At Stirling, John Dundas, Eſq; of Mannor, in the 79th year of his age.

7. At his ſon's houſe in Benwell, near Newcaſtle, John Waldie, Eſq; of Henderſyde, near Kelſo.

8. At Dundee, Mr Robert Douglas, only child of Sir Alexander Douglas, Bt.

9. At Bedford, Philip Henry Molther, one of the biſhops of the church known by the title of *Unitas Fratrum*. [37. 723.]

10. At Bath, Mrs Wauchope of Niddery.

10. At Edinburgh, Mrs Marion Lauder, relict of George Innes of Stow, Eſq;

10. At Edinburgh, Mrs Lumſdaine of Invergelly.

11. At St Andrew's, Dr George Hadow, profeſſor of Hebrew in that univerſity.

In France, Lady Barrymore, after a lingering diſorder — Her corpſe was brought to England, preſerved in ſpirits.

15. At Margate, John Kirkman, Eſq; one of the Aldermen of London. This gentleman's death reads a ſtrong leſſon of the uncertainty and little value of every thing in this world. He was in the meridian of life happy in a number of reſpectable friends, very wealthy, and within a few days of being one of the Sheriffs of London, and one of its repreſentatives in parliament, when Death put an end to all thoſe honours, and, "like the baſeleſs fabric of a viſion, left not a wreck behind." The Alderman's illneſs originated with a violent cold, caught during the late riots in London, when he headed the city-volunteers ſeveral rainy nights; the cold brought on a fever, which flew to his head, and terminated in his death.

"*Dublin, Sept.* 16. A few days ago, at Inch, in the county of Wexford, Mr Henry Groſvenor, ſurveyor of the coaſt at Blackwater, aged 115 years. He was of French extraction, very ſparing in his diet, and uſed much exerciſe: no one preſerved more what the French call the youth of old age, being an agreeable chearful companion at the age of a hundred, when he married his laſt wife.

17. At Edinburgh, Mrs Iſabella Nicolſon, widow of Thomas Briſbane of Briſbane, Eſq;

17. At Edinburgh, Mrs Elizabeth Davidſon, daughter of the deceaſed James Davidſon, Eſq; of Halltrees.

17. At Edinburgh, Mrs Katharine Weir, relict of John Lockhart, Eſq; of Cleghorn.

17. At Hedderwick, near Montroſe, John Scott, Eſq; Advocate, ſheriff depute of Kincardineſhire.

18. At Queen wood, near Baldock, Herts, the Earl of Saliſbury, aged 67. He is ſucceeded by his ſon Lord Viſcount Cranbourn, lately choſen member of parliament for Bedwin.

19. At Briſtol hot-wells, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, Mr William Scotland, writer in Edinburgh.

20. At Dundee, Mrs Iſabel Guthrie, relict of James Graham of Methie, Eſq;

23. Miſs Backworth of Haye, in Middleſex.

dieſex. Her death was occaſioned by eating an immoderate quantity of walnuts.

At his houſe in London, Andrew Mackenzie, Eſq; formerly member of parliament for Dumfries-ſhire.

23. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Broun, merchant in Edinburgh, ſon of the deceaſed William Broun, Eſq; of Elliſton.

25. At Laurieſton, near Edinburgh, Mr William Wharton, youngeſt ſon of Thomas Wharton, Eſq, commiſſioner of exciſe.

Particulars of Sir Theod. Boughton's death.

THE ſuddenneſs of the death of this gentleman on Wedneſday Aug. 30 joined with the conſideration of his youth, circumſtances, and connections, gave an immediate and general alarm. The extreme heat of the weather made it adviſeable for Capt. Donnellan to give orders for the body to be ſoldered up in a leaden coffin on the Friday morning. On the Saturday Sir William Wheler (the late Baronet's guardian) was called upon to order an inquiry into the circumſtances of his death, as his neighbours, from particulars which had tranſpired, were of opinion that all had not been fairly done. Theſe reports were communicated by letter from Sir W. Wheler to Capt. Donnellan; requiring him, at the ſame time, in order to vindicate the family at Lawford-hall from ſuch foul aſperſions, to call in Dr Rattray and Mr Wilmer from Coventry to inſpect and open the body, and make their report; deſiring him to ſhew them the letter explanatory of the occaſion of making this requeſt. The Captain happening to omit the circumſtance of ſhewing the letter, the gentlemen of the faculty, who met on the Monday following, found the body, upon unſoldering the coffin, in a ſtate ſo highly putrid and offenſive, that they declared the making an inciſion would be attended with the utmoſt danger; and hearing no mention of ſuſpicion of unfair play, took their leave. The jealouſy of the neighbourhood increaſing, Sir W. Wheler was informed, that Mr Bucknill, ſurgeon, at Rugby, had declared, that, if properly called upon, he ſhould not be afraid to open the body in whatever ſtate it might be. Sir William gave directions, that he, in the preſence of his own ſurgeon, Mr Snow of Southam, ſhould open the body, previous to its interment on the Wedneſday following. Unfortunately theſe gentlemen did not come to Lawford hall at the ſame time; and, not being impowered to act ſeparately, were diſmiſſed, and the body depoſited that evening in Newbold church, in the vault with thoſe of a long train of anceſtors. Provoked at theſe repeated diſappointments, the country demanded a coroner's inqueſt. And, accordingly, on the Saturday morning following, by orders from the jurymen aſſembled, the body was taken from the vault, and, being placed in the church-yard the coffin was once more unſoldered. The lower parts of the body appeared fair and ſpotleſs, but the head and region of the ſtomach blacker than the darkeſt coloured negro. Mr Bucknill proceeded to open the body, in the preſence of ſeveral hundred ſpectators drawn together upon an occaſion awfully intereſting. After due examination of the ſtomach and viſcera, the gentlemen of the faculty preſent, Dr Rattray, phyſician, Coventry, Mr Bucknill, operating ſurgeon, Rugby, Mr Wilmer, ſurgeon, Coventry, Mr Snow, ſurgeon, Southam, and Mr Powell, apothecary, Rugby, being ſeverally ſworn, gave their unanimous opinion in the following terms: "That Sir Theodoſius Boughton, Baronet, was poiſoned;" "or otherwiſe, that his death was occaſioned by a draught given him on the 30th of Auguſt."

The jury being impannelled, the ſervants at Lawford-hall were firſt examined. Their evidence went to prove, that their late maſter was in good health and ſpirits on the evening of the 29th, and at ſeven o' clock on the morning of the 30th.

Lady Boughton, his mother, was next examined; and depoſed, that her ſon having been poorly for ſome time, it was thought proper to give him phyſic; that ſhe took a doſe from the mantle-piece, and offered it him; that he refuſed to take it, alledging that he would not be made ſick, as he expected company; that, at the inſtance of Capt. Donnellan, ſhe obliged him to drink it; that as ſoon as he had ſwallowed it, he fell back upon his bed, with his arms extended, and in that poſture continued in great agonies for near an hour, a white foam diſcharging itſelf at his mouth, at the expiration of which time, he ſaid, "Who gave me this draught?" and died. Her Ladyſhip added, that ſhe took the phial to Capt Donnellan, who *carefully rinced out the remaining contents.*

To the ſurpriſe of the jury, and of every one preſent, the coroner, applying himſelf to Mr Wilmer, ſaid. "Wilmer, I ſhall be ready to attend in five minutes," or words to that effect. He then diſmiſſed the jury at five o' clock in the afternoon; and they were ordered to attend him the next day (Sunday) at three o'clock in the afternoon. On Sunday the jury met again at the hour appointed, but no coroner came. About eight o'clock, a verbal meſſage was received, appointing a diſtant day for reſuming the inqueſt. The country now exclaimed loudly againſt the conduct of the coroner. They called upon their magiſtrate, and, in conſequence of the requeſt, Lord Denbigh, and the Rev. Mr Bromfield, appeared in vindication of the rights of ſociety, thus ſcandalouſly violated, and gave their attendance at the

the ſecond inqueſt. Lady Boughton was then re-examined; and confeſſed, that apprehenſions for her own ſafety, had, at the former examination, laid her under reſtraint. In conſequence of this ſecond examination, the coroner made out his warrant for "the immediate apprehending the body of John Donnellan, Eſq; he ſtanding charged, upon oath, with the *wilful murder* of Sir Theodoſius Boughton, Bt;" and the Captain was accordingly on Friday, the day following, committed to Warwick gaol

Lady Boughton has been diſtracted ever ſince, at ſome times almoſt frantic; and to add to the calamities of the family, the daughter is far advanced in pregnancy. The Captain, when taken, ſeemed to poſſeſs a ſerene compoſure.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Sept. 1. to appoint James Mansfield, Eſq; one of the King's counſel, to be his Majeſty's Solicitor-General, [in the room of James Wallace, Eſq; now Attorney-General.]

—5. to appoint Sir William Gordon, K. B. and Lovel Stanhope, Eſq; to be Clerks Comptrollers of the board of Green Cloth.

—6. to appoint Sir Frederick Lord North, K. G. Lord Weſtcote, Viſc. Palmerſton, Sir Richard Sutton, Bt, and John Buller, ſenior, Eſq; to be Commiſſioners for executing the office of Treaſurer of the Exchequer.

—to appoint the Earl of Sandwich, the Earl of Liſburne, Henry Penton, Eſq; Lord Mulgrave, Bamber Gaſcoigne, Eſq; the Hon. Charles Fulke Greville, and George Darby, to be Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto reſpectively belonging. [41. 222.]

—to grant unto Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Eſq; the offices of Warden and Chief Juſtice in Eyre of all his Majeſty's Foreſts, Chaces, and Warrens, beyond Trent.

—to appoint Lord Viſc. Cranburn, to be Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Houſehold.

—to appoint Chriſtopher d'Oyley, Eſq; to be Comptroller of the Accounts of the Army, in the room of Thomas Bowiby, Eſq;

—to appoint Thomas Bowiby, Eſq; to be Commiſſary-General of the Muſters, and Chief Muſtermaſter of all the Forces, in the room of Chriſtopher d'Oyley, Eſq;

—to grant unto Henry Strachey, Eſq; the office of Keeper of his Majeſty's Stores, Ordnance, and Ammunition of War.

—to grant unto John Kenrick, Eſq; the office of Clerk of the Delivery and Deliverance of all manner of Artillery, Ammunition, and other neceſſaries whatſoever, appertaining to the office of Ordnance.

—to appoint Richard Combe, Eſq; to be Treaſurer and Paymaſter of the office of Ordnance.

—to appoint John Roſs Mackye, Eſq; to be Receiver-General of the Stamp-duties.

The ten laſt appointments took place on the 5th of September.

—8. to appoint (this day) Archibald Macdonald, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's counſel, to be Juſtice of the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, the town and county of Haverfordweſt, and the county of the borough of Carmarthen, within the principality of Wales.

—9. to appoint Lord Onſlow and Lord Boſton, to be Lords of his Majeſty's Bedchamber.

—12. to grant unto Thomas Morgan, Gent. Thomas Morgan, the younger, Gent. his ſon, and Thomas Kennerſley, Eſq; the office or offices of Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown in the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery.

—26. to appoint William Adam, Eſq; to be Treaſurer and Paymaſter of the office of Ordnance, in the room of Richard Combe, Eſq; deceaſed.

—27. The Earl of Saliſbury, Treaſurer of the Houſehold, was ſworn of the Privy Council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

—29. to grant the dignity of a Baron of Great Britain to the following noblemen and gentlemen, and their heirs-male, viz.

Earl Talbot, by the title of Baron Dinevor, of Dinevor, in the county of Carmarthen; with remainder to his daughter Lady Cecil Rice, widow, and her heirs-male.

Lord Viſc. Gage, of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of Baron Gage of Firle, in the county of Suſſex.

The Hon. James Brudenell, by the title of Baron Brudenell of Deene, in the county of Northampton.

The Rt Hon. Sir William De Grey, Kt, by the title of Baron Walſingham, of Walſingham, in the county of Norfolk.

Sir William Bagot, Bt, by the title of Baron Bagot, of Bagot's Bromley, in the county of Stafford.

The Hon. Charles Fitz-Roy, by the title of Lord Southampton, and Baron of Southampton, in the county of Southampton.

Henry Herbert, Eſq; by the title of Baron Portcheſter, of Highclere, in the county of Southampton.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 26. This day, in purſuance of the King's pleaſure, the following flag-officers of his Majeſty's fleet were promoted, viz.

Matthew Buckle, Eſq; Robert Man, Eſq; Vice-Admirals of the Red, — to be Admirals of the Blue.

Hugh Pigot, Eſq; Rt-Hon. Molyneux Lord Shuldham, John Vaughan, Eſq; Vice-Admirals of the White, and Robert Duff, Eſq; Vice-

Vice-Admiral of the Blue,—to be Vice-Admirals of the Red.

John Reynolds, Esq; Sir Hugh Pallifer, Bt, Hon. John Byron, Matthew Barton, Esq; Sir Peter Parker, Kt, Hon. Samuel Barrington, Mariot Arbuthnot, Esq; Robert Roddam, Esq; George Darby, Esq; John Campbell, Esq; Vice-Admirals of the Blue,—to be Vice-Admirals of the White.

James Gambier, Esq; William Lloyd, Esq; Francis William Drake, Esq; Sir Edward Hughes, K. B. Hyde Parker, Esq; Rear-Admirals of the Red; John Evans, Esq; Mark Milbanke, Esq; Rear-Admirals of the White,—to be Vice-Admirals of the Blue.

Nicholas Vincent, Esq; John Storr, Esq; Sir Edward Vernon, Kt, Rear-Admirals of the White; Joshua Rowley, Esq; Richard Edwards, Esq; Thomas Graves, Esq; Robert Digby, Esq; Sir John Lockhart Ross, Bt, Rear-Admirals of the Blue,—to be Rear-Admirals of the Red.

And the following Captains were also appointed Flag-Officers of his Majesty's Fleet, viz.

Charles Webber, Esq; William Langdon, Esq; Benjamin Marlow, Esq; Alexander Hood, Esq; Alexander Innes, Esq; to be Rear-Admirals of the White.

Sir Chaloner Ogle, Kt, Sir Samuel Hood, Bt, Matthew Moore, Esq; Sir Richard Hughes, Bt, Francis Samuel Drake, Esq; Richard Kempenfelt, Esq; to be Rear-Admirals of the Blue.

War-office, Auguſt 29.

Hugh Roſe, Esq; to be Barrackmaſter in North Britain, vice Sir Hector Munro.

War-office, Sept. 2.

42d regiment of foot, 2d battalion.

Colonel: Gen. Lord John Murray.

Lieutenant-Colonel: Maj Norman Macleod, of 73d foot.

Major: Capt. Patrick Graham, of 1ſt batt.

Captains: Lieut. James Murray, of late 78th foot; Lieut. John Gregor, of 1ſt batt.; Lieut. James Drummond, of 66th foot; Lieut. Colin Campbell, of 36th foot; Lieut. Thomas Dalyell, of 32d foot; Lieut. David Lindſay, of 69th foot; and Lieut. John Grant, of 1ſt foot.

Chaplain: James Stewart, Clerk.

100th regiment of foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant: Major Thomas Frederick Mackenzie Humberſton, of 78th foot.

Major: Capt. Robert Montreſor, of 48th foot.

Captains: Lieut. James Gage, of 45th foot; Lieut. Colin Mackenzie, of 78th foot; Lieut. George Hamilton, of 50th foot; and Lieut. John Alſton, of 14th foot.

Captain-Lieutenant: Lieut. Thomas Craufurd, of 1ſt foot.

War-office, Sept. 9.

37th foot: Lieut. William Henry Hamilton, to be Captain of one of the additional companies, vice Edward Speake.

Fencible battalion of the Iſle of Man.

Major-Commandant: The Reſident-Governor or Lieutenant-Governor for the time being.

Captains: John Frizell, Esq; and George Quayle, Esq;

Prices of grain at Haddington, Oct. 13. 1780.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	18s. 6d.	17s. 6d.	16s. 6d.
Bear,	14s. 3d.	13s. 6d.	12s. 10d.
Oats,	12s. 6d.	11s. 8d.	10s. 6d.
Peaſe,	9s. 0d.	8s. 0d.	7s. 6d.

Edinburgh, Oct. 20. 1780. Oat-meal, 9d. 2 f. Bear-meal, 6d. Peaſe-meal, 5 d. 2 f.

Burials in the Grayfriars church-yard, Edinburgh, in September 1780.

Males 22 } 52. Increaſed 18.
Females 30 }

Age.			No	Diseases.	No
Under		2	16	Aged	6
Between	2 &	5	8	Bowelhive	2
	5 &	10	4	Chincough	4
	10 &	20	2	Conſumption	11
	20 &	30	2	Dropſy	1
	30 &	40	3	Executed	1
	40 &	50	4	Fever	6
	50 &	60	3	Killed by a fall	1
	60 &	70	4	Meaſles	3
	70 &	80	5	Small pox	8
	80 &	90	1	Stillborn	3
				Teething	4
				Water in the head	2

PRICES of STOCKS.

Sept. 14.

3 per cent. Conſ. 61 1 half a 5 8ths.
India Bonds, 12s. a 13 s. Pr
Navy and Vict. Bills, 11 3 4ths per cent.
Long Annuities, 16 11 16ths a 3 4ths.
Scrip. 76 1 half.
Annuities 1778, 12 3 8ths a 7 16ths.
Lottery Tickets, 13 l. 6s. 0 d.

Sept. 27.

South Sea New Ann. 59 3 4ths a 7 8ths.
3 per cent. Conſ. 61 1 half a 5 8ths.
3 per cent Conſ. 1751, 59 1 8th.
3 1 half per cent. 1758, 61 1 8th a 1 4th.
4 per cent 1777, 75 1 half open.
India Bonds, 10 s. a 12 s.
Navy and Vict. Bills, 11 3 8ths a 1 half.
Long Annuities, 16 3 8ths.
Scrip. 76 1 8th.
Annuities 1778, 12 1 4th.
Lottery Tickets, 13 l. 4s. 0 d.